

"With Energy and Steadfastness
Advance, Go Forward to
Give Us Victory!"
—Abraham Lincoln.

The Chicago Daily Tribune

HOME
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FOR ADVERTISING, SEE PAGE 10.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

RUSH NEGRO REGIMENTS TO BORDER

EVANSTONIANS SIT DOWN HARD ON PACIFISTS

Bar Them from Two Halls and Call In the Police.

James A. Patten, Mayor Harry Pearson of Evanston, Stewart Warren, president of the Evanston school board, and Charles D. Marsh, former Wisconsin football star, contained Evanstonians last night to make it exceedingly interesting for a group of pacifists who sought to hold a little session in that rockbound coast.

Edward C. Wentworth, a Chicago real estate person, who emerged upon Evanston with an idea of smoothing the wrinkles of war, was barred by the school board and well-nigh converted to the purposes of armed resistance. The presence of four women made this unnecessary—the women saved him by screaming for the police.

REFUSE USE OF SCHOOL.

The matter came to the attention of Mr. Patten, Mayor Pearson, and Mr. Warren, who were in the city hall when they learned that among others Mrs. Winnie Erickson, of 1410 Ashbury avenue, and her daughter, Miss Grace Erickson, proposed to engage the Travis Street school in which to hold a meeting for the organization of an Evanston branch of the People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace. The subject matter didn't seem to sound well, so permission to use the school was refused.

AND THEN THE AUDITORIUM.

The People's Council then made arrangements to use the Evanston auditorium. But when Albert H. Uhrlich, manager of the auditorium, discovered the purpose of the meeting he ordered the caretakers, on no account, to admit the pacifists—this though he had been in advance. He said he would return the money and wash his hands of the matter. Mr. Uhrlich, arriving at the auditorium, was met by Adolph Jahn, a member of the firm of Jahn & Oller, engravers, who demanded to know what he meant by intruding his seditious purposes upon a patriotic city. Mr. Jahn drew a vial of tear gas, the police, under command of Chief McHenry, were called to request him to depart, in the interest of Wentworth's safety.

SANCTUARY IN "SHOW CASE."

Came then Mrs. Erickson and Miss Grace, accompanied by Mrs. Laura Hulse of Evanston and Mrs. W. F. Thomas, the wife of a professor of sociology in the University of Chicago. They were in a glass enclosed electric car, and into this, in the midst of shrieks and furore and other feminine doings, Mr. Wentworth found sanctuary.

Up on the running board leaped Mr. Joseph Marsh. He reached in and took a firm grip of Mr. Wentworth's coat collar.

"Come out of there," called Marsh. "don't be hiding behind a lot of women's skirts."

Mr. Wentworth stuck fast and presently the police arriving as the result of the women's screams, Mr. Marsh declared, Mrs. Erickson told him he was no gentleman, whereupon he retorted that he would take his children before a jury if he would. The crowd laughed, and it was some crowd by this time.

FINALLY SPEAK IN HOME.

The people's councilors by this time gave up hope of a public meeting place and retired to Mrs. Erickson's residence, where about seventy-five of the faithful gathered in three rooms and listened to the speakers.

Mrs. Erickson spoke at length. It would have been more at length had not Howard Tracy, a broad salesman, who lost eighteen pounds selling liberty bonds, constantly interposed with impromptu suggestions not at all calculated to improve the temper of the faithful.

But Mr. Tracy didn't have much support and the pacifists applauded Mrs. Erickson at each punctuation mark. Mr. Marsh appointed himself chief executive officer, he not being permitted to speak, and he backed with a right hand from the laws until the police begged him to desist.

U. S. Sailors Give 1,000 Pacifists Taste of War

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 24.—(Special.)—United States sailors and marines in training today indulged in a little war in front of a theater where more than 1,000 pacifists were planning for the right to hold a mass meeting advertised by the People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace.

BILLIONS FOR DEFENSE, NOT 1 CENT TRIBUTE

U. S. in August Spent \$24,000,000 a Day to Wage War.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—War expenditures of the United States, including allied loans, have mounted during August to more than \$24,000,000 every twenty-four hours. The figures, minus \$100,000,000 just loaned to Russia, are contained in today's treasury statement.

Two-thirds of the great sum is represented by advances to the allies. The United States has been spending daily during August for its own needs an average of \$8,000,000. The allies have been receiving an average daily allowance of \$16,275,000, including cash already paid and the new Russian credit which will be paid shortly. The total daily expenditure during August thus reaches \$24,000,000.

Since war was declared 140 days ago the treasury has paid out a total of \$2,387,400,000, of which \$1,600,000,000 has been advanced to the entente governments. The average daily disbursement during the period of the war has been \$17,000,000.

The average daily payment to the allies during the 140 day period has been \$11,000,000, the remaining \$5,000,000 representing the cost of carrying on the government and war expenditures for the American army and navy.

The total of \$2,387,400,000 advanced to the allies thus far is less by \$425,000,000 than the total authorized credits, which, with today's Russian loan, aggregate \$2,812,400,000, or more than the entire proceeds of the first issue of the Liberty loan.

The remaining \$425,000,000 is subject to the entente governments' checks upon the American treasury under certain conditions agreed upon at the time the credits were authorized.

Just-Getting Good Start.

The cost of raising and maintaining the American army and of increasing the naval forces and maintaining the naval establishment has risen from the comparatively small amount expended at the time war was declared to the present tremendous daily average and is not yet fairly under way.

With the new national army under arms, the shipbuilding and aircraft construction programs well under way, expenses will soon reach greatly higher levels.

A conservative estimate of the treasury daily expenditure by the beginning of the new year places the total at from \$28,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

Allies' Needs Greater.

The allies, too, are needing and receiving money. That was plain from the first month or so of war. During the first eight-five days of war ending June 30 with the fiscal year the United States advanced the allies \$685,000,000. This was an average of \$7,940,000 a day. Since June 30 advances have totalled \$745,000,000 and have been at the rate of \$13,500,000 daily. These figures represent actual cash paid and do not include money deposited in the treasury awaiting withdrawal by the allies.

The United States has paid out for its own needs since it entered the war \$775,000,000, of which \$741,154,765 was spent in military, naval, and administrative functions.

Expenses Twice Receipts.

At the present time the government is spending a sum estimated at from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 daily above the receipts from ordinary sources. The treasury statement for today, an exceedingly light day for disbursements, shows the total of \$7,750,500. Total receipts from ordinary sources, unusually high, were \$2,212,250.

The \$20,000,000 Liberty loan, of which approximately \$200,000,000 is yet to be paid in by subscribers, and the sale of short time certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the next bond offering, have made possible the expenditures.

TEXAS GOVERNOR OUSTED BY ORDER

Austin, Tex., Aug. 24.—James E. Ferguson was suspended from the office of governor of Texas tonight when the board of nine managers named by the board of representatives presented to the senate twenty-one articles of impeachment, alleging official misconduct.

W. P. Hobby, lieutenant governor, automatically succeeded to the governorship, pending disposition of the charges in the senate. The senate formally designated next Wednesday as the time for beginning the trial.

The action was in conformity with a resolution adopted by the house yesterday in appointing the board of managers to formulate articles of impeachment against Ferguson. A committee of investigation of charges against Ferguson was named by Speaker P. O. Fuller.

200,000 U. S. SECRET AGENTS COVER NATION

System, as Planned, Touches Every Hamlet.

One of the most nearly perfect systems of secret service work ever launched, with the wealth and brains of Chicago and the country behind it, had its origin in Chicago.

"The American Protective league" is the name of the organization which has already been designated as "the powerful right arm of America's secret service."

Its scope covers every city, town, and hamlet in every section of the United States. It has a membership of 200,000 with a million intelligence agents or operatives active in the field of service. Bank presidents, railroad heads, judges, lawyers, and other capitalists of industry are anxious workers in this national army of detectives. They have also enrolled the services of their employees from household to office. No one is overlooked from office boy to nurse maid. There is but one qualification, "red blooded Americanism and 100 per cent patriotism."

A. M. BRIDGE'S IDEA.

The Chicagoan who conceived the idea in Albert M. Bridge of the A. M. Bridge, a well-known Chicagoan, is the man who organized the league. It is a purely civilian body to assist in whatever way it could the government's secret service. It has done much effective work, however, that it has been federalized and taken over and operated under the United States department of justice, bureau of investigation. Capt. Thomas B. Crockett, U. S. A., retired, who distinguished himself in the field of service is the active directing head of the Chicago division. The American Protective league was organized last February. Its membership in Chicago alone has steadily grown to 25,000 members. Of this number there are 5,000 active operating agents in the local field. Charles Daniel Frey, a young Chicago business man, is chief of the local division, with Attorney Victor Elzing as assistant. Capt. Roger A. Fitch, general staff, U. S. A.; Chief of Police Herman F. Schaeffer, and Division Superintendent Hinton G. Clough of the department of justice are prominently identified as being active.

NATION IN COVERED.

To adequately cover a nation that is bounded only by the ether of a continent appeared a superhuman undertaking, according to its most enthusiastic supporters. But it has been accomplished.

With a million pairs of eyes, a million pairs of ears, always active in the interest of the nation's welfare, in six short months the country has in large measure been purged of the plots, intrigues and treachery.

3,000 INVESTIGATED HERE.

His achievements in Chicago alone may be summarized in this way: In the short period of organization 3,000 persons have been investigated. This covered every known form of federal delinquency, including spies. Nearly 5,000 agents are at the instant command of the league by the Chicago system. As an illustration, if Dr. Blane, an agent of the league, is conversing socially over the telephone and is wanted in an emergency by the league headquarters, the exchange telephone operator will disconnect Dr. Blane's party and get his line into headquarters.

By a similar system the league has over 3,000 automobiles at instant command for movement of troops from Chicago territory.

Day and night twenty-five automobiles are kept in close proximity of the federal building for emergency use. The women's auxiliary of the league, headed locally by Mrs. Frederick D. Connelley, has also contributed generously the use of private automobiles.

EXPENSES UNLIMITED.

The resources of the league are unlimited and its field of endeavors likewise. It is that which makes it nearly perfect. Your own banker is just as likely to be a secret agent of the government as your barber or chauffeur. No man is free from the watchful eye of the league. A street car conductor is watched just as gravely as a politician.

No man is placed at odds by the department of justice until the department is assured either by careful inquiry or by the word of the American Protective league that the person is above suspicion.

This vast army of members, active and inactive, serves without compensation. It is a saving to the government of millions.

GROOM SHOWS UP BANDAGED AND TWO HOURS LATE

Three Others in Party Injured by Auto Smash.

An automobile accident narrowly missed turning a wedding into a tragedy last night. After surgeons had patched up the bridegroom, his best man, and a bridesmaid, the ceremony took place two hours late in a hall in which the waiting bride was on the verge of hysteria.

Allan D. Cunningham stood with Miss Katherine Elizabeth Shedd, his bride, before the altar at the Edgewater Country club with his head swathed in bandages and a trip of courtplaster across his nose. Miss Margaret J. Cunningham, his sister, acted as bridesmaid, also in bandages and with patched and bandaged gown. Joseph Jaffrey, 1822 South Albany avenue, appeared as best man with a broken hand resting in a sling swung about his neck.

How Accident Happened.

Mr. Cunningham had set out in a taxicab for the club from his home at 2317 West Jackson boulevard. Accompanying him were his sister, Mr. Jaffrey and Margaret Mary Davidson, a young girl, daughter of Dr. E. A. Davidson of Springfield, Ill., who was to act as flower girl.

Just north of Lincoln park, the chauffeur lost control of his wheel. The taxi skidded on the asphalt, slipped from recent rain, and crashed into a telephone pole at the curb. All the occupants were hurled to the street. The machine was wrecked.

Mr. Cunningham and his companions were hurried to the Columbia hospital nearby. The bridegroom, his sister and Mr. Jaffrey were severely cut about the head and face, and Mr. Davidson's hand was broken. Miss Davidson's left arm was fractured and a tendon of her leg was cut which may leave her a cripple. She remained under care of surgeons at the hospital. After their wounds had been treated, the others went on to the wedding.

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Bride Fainted.

The ceremony had been set for 8 o'clock and several hundred guests were waiting at the club. It was an hour after the time fixed for the wedding that the bride and groom appeared. During this hour the bride was in a state of suspense, and when she learned of the accident she fainted.

Mr. Cunningham is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Shedd of 1800 Olive avenue.

I'M BOY'S FATHER, BOTH CHICAGOAN AND RIVAL SAY

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 24.—(Special.)—Edward Gilman of Chicago testified today that he is the father of 8-year-old Eddie Gilman of Enos, for whom police William Edward Enos, an Arizona mining boss and Gilman are warring a legal battle. Enos has declared with equal emphasis that he is the child's father. It appears from the testimony that the mother, the late Corolla Robertson Gilman or Enos, must have lived two different lives in entirely different spheres with two different husbands.

Gilman formerly lived here with his wife, while Enos claimed to have lived in Chicago. Enos' wife, who was in Chicago when the woman left property in Arizona which Enos is unable to obtain until the mystery is cleared up.

Add Horrors of War— Gem Workers' Strike

Milady was brought face to face with another wartime horror yesterday when a strike of jewelry workers became effective in Chicago. It was announced by the strikers, who started their walk-out on Wednesday, that they had succeeded in tying up jewelry manufacturers to practically all of the large wholesale houses of the city.

The Engine of Course, Kept Right on Going

Woodford, Pa., Aug. 24.—C. B. Gould of Chicago has one of them. He was driving it near here last night when he lost control of the steering wheel. It ran into a ditch, turned over twice, and landed right side up with the engine still running.

A hot steam train on the Pa. R.R. was passing at the time, and the engine of the automobile was in an effort to stop the train. The train stopped.

None of the Gould family was injured seriously.

BOMB PERILS CONGRESSMAN M. MCCORMICK

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, AUG. 24—MCCORMICK

(By the Associated Press.)
The congressman at large from Illinois, who is visiting the American expeditionary force here, had a narrow escape from serious injury this morning from the explosion of a trench bomb inadvertently thrown in his direction by a soldier practicing war maneuvers.

Mr. McCormick was following closely at the heels of a scout of trench soldiers when the bomb exploded almost at his feet, throwing stones and earth about him.

The congressman's injuries, however, consisted of nothing more than scratches on his face. Later, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Sibert and the latter's aide, he returned to Paris.

OLD MAN WINTER SENDS EMISSARY TO FEEL US OUT

There was the smack of an old-fashioned 8-v-v in the well known St. W. weather bureau. Further proof of the cold war was seen in the fact that women left off their tropical furs and went about in light and fluffy things.

In the street cars there was a fast yet persistent odor of mothballs arising from suddenly resurrected overcoats and many a pair of washable chamois gloves opened the season when the subway car was crowded with them. Up in DuSable they say the houses were straw bunnies to wait off the sun's rays, but in Chicago the cold was drummed in.

The weather bureau gives reasons to expect more of the cool spell, though the lake is expected to be habitable by tomorrow.

Moral: Trade in Your Old Model Era It's Too Late

Miss Ethel Cummings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Mark Cummings of Lake Forest, was out for a drive yesterday mounted on a reliable job of the Cummings stable. When near the Northwestern station the venerable steed reared and lay quite still.

Miss Cummings, starting great fright, escaped injury. Dr. Thomas Douglas, a veterinarian, was called. He gave Dobbin the once-over.

"He's dead," said the doctor. "ain't of old age."

Son of Henry Ford Claims Exemption; Physically Fit

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 24.—Must Ford, son of Henry Ford, was examined by a local draft board today, and it was announced he passed the physical tests. Ford claimed exemption as an inventor.

Ford is one of the sons of the late Mr. Ford's automobile company, which is now working on orders for the Red Cross.

SHORTSIGHTED

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DISARM TROOPS WHO SHOT UP HOUSTON, TEX.

Calls Raid Mutiny; May Have to Face Firing Squad.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)
Houston, Tex., Aug. 24.—Disarmed under heavy guard of white soldiers, with heads bowed in shame, 600 Negro troops of the Twenty-fourth United States infantry boarded trains at Camp Logan tonight for removal to Columbus, New Mexico.

In the ranks of the 600 were nearly 100 of the Negro soldiers who in battle formation advanced upon Houston last night, killing fifteen white persons and wounding more than a score.

They left behind them—dead—at the foot of their number, Sgt. Vida Hays, who led the men on the raid of vengeance, formed them into attack lines, and with threats of death for any deserters forced them to kill and wound with bullet and bayonet as systematically and as thoroughly as if they had been marching against the Kaiser.

STATES SERIES TO TRY 34.

They also left behind them thirty-four of their members, held in the county jail. The district attorney filed charges of mutiny against the men on the raid of vengeance, formed them into attack lines, and with threats of death for any deserters forced them to kill and wound with bullet and bayonet as systematically and as thoroughly as if they had been marching against the Kaiser.

Just before the troops were entrained,

on orders from Maj. Gen. Parker, Capt. I. E. Sawyer, in command of the battalion, told the raid of the Negroes was "spontaneous mutiny." Mutiny in time of war means death by a firing squad. Arrangements for the court martial of the soldiers are being made.

ENTIRE BATTALION DISARMED.

The entire battalion was disarmed in camp this afternoon. Drawn up within a square formed of other troops, the 600 Negro soldiers of the "fighting Twenty-fourth" were forced to stack their guns and see them loaded away.

They were ordered back to their tents to await the arrival of the train for the border camp, from which they were sent as a guard for Camp Logan while it was being built for the training of the Illinois division of national guards for service in France.

All but eight of the Negro soldiers had been rounded up when the battalion was entrained. These are believed to be hiding somewhere in the San Felipe district of Houston—or dead or wounded.

Hundreds of soldiers—regulars, federalized national guardsmen, including many from Illinois, Kentucky, and several civilians—patrolled Houston. Martial law was being maintained.

The white troops patrolled their beats steadily, saying little.

"WILL GET THEM."

A member of Company A, Second Illinois artillery, whose captain, J. W. Watson, was shot down, bayoneted, mutilated, as he tried to quell the running Negro soldiers, told the whole story of the feeling of the white soldiers in these words:

"We'll get satisfaction for his death. We won't do it ourselves, maybe, but the ones that got him will get theirs."

The disarming of the 600 soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Negro infantry at Camp Logan was a scene unique in annals of the United States army.

ORDERED TO STAGE ARMY.

Flashed by a full battalion of the Nineteenth Infantry under Col. Millard F. Wells and three companies of the coast artillery from Fort Crockett, the Negro soldiers were marched four abreast to the parade grounds, where their arms were stacked. Army troops then loaded the rifles and ammunition and conveyed them to the camp storehouse, where they were placed under heavy guard.

Surrounded by his own men, with loaded rifles, Capt. Wells then addressed the Negroes, telling them they would be returned to duty in camp and would be protected from violence and that at the same time they would be prevented from committing further violence.

CAN TAKE BARRERS AWAY.

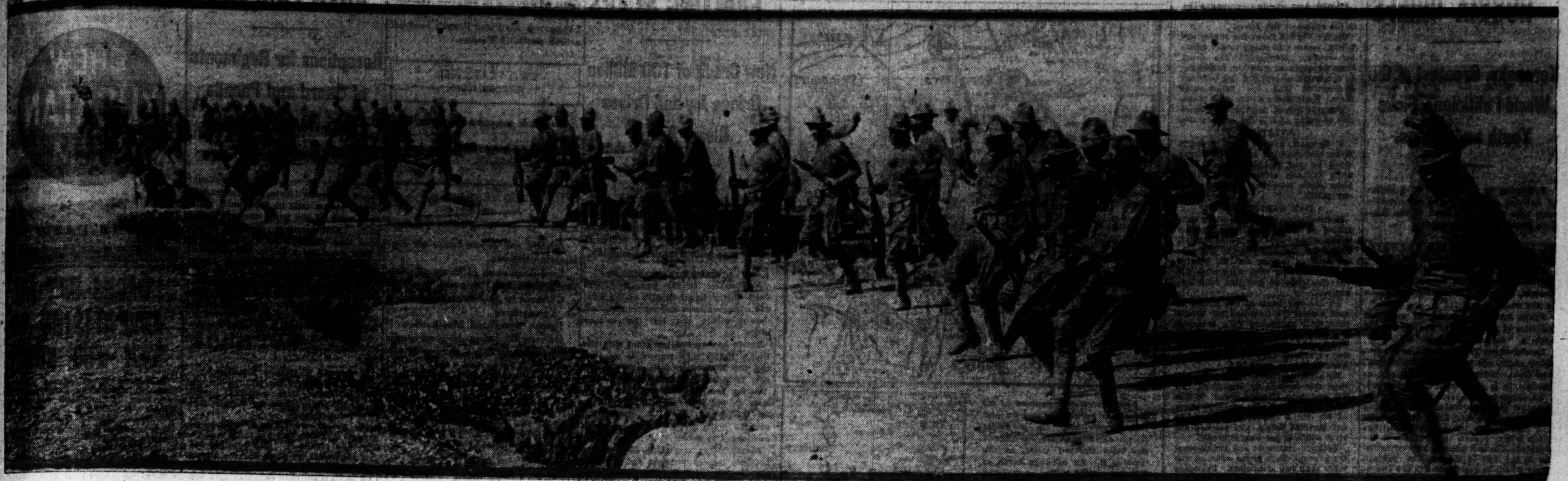
There are no military charges against the Negro soldiers, it was announced today in Camp Logan. They are "very serious." Charges will be filed by the commanding officer of the department. It is understood here. Plans for further investigation await the arrival of Maj. Gen. George Bell Jr. tomorrow.

While it is certain the members of the Negro battalion at Camp Logan will have been removed from Houston this morning, Capt. Sawyer said the

THIEVES STOP ON SLEEPING Boy in Auto, Then Flew

Edward Emerson, 11 years old, was sleeping in the front of the family automobile while his mother, Mrs. A. L. Emerson of 517 Washington street, Winnetka, was in visiting Mrs. Carl Thompson of 2222 Glenview avenue, last night. Four young automobile thieves, not aware of Edward's presence, drove away with the car and all. The little boy was one of the thieves stopped on the way's end by accident. He let out a howl that scared the thieves off and brought help.

NEGRO MUTINEERS AND ILLINOIS OFFICER THEY SLEW DURING HOUSTON RIOT



THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY IN MEXICO—This picture of the colored troops that engaged in the murderous race riot in Houston, Tex., Thursday night was taken at Colona Dublan, Gen. Pershing's headquarters, during the campaign in pursuit of Villa. They made a good record in Chihuahua during that gruelling chase after the Mexican bandits.

FRENCH PIERCE GERMAN VERDUN LINE AT HILL 304

Storm Last Stronghold of
Teuton Enemy at
'Key to Paris.'

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE
FRENCH ARMY, Aug. 24.—Hill 304,
the last remaining important stronghold
of the Germans, fighting Verdun, fell
into French hands at dawn today.

The French infantry, which has al-
most encircled the hill in previous at-
tacks, charged the German positions in
a brilliant dash and carried them by
storm, capturing the remainder of the
Germans entrenched there.

Not content with this splendid achieve-
ment, the French advanced a further
2,000 yards and made possession of the
hill doubly secure.

Hill 304, together with Le Mort
Homme, commands all the ravines and
approaches as far as Douaumont. The
loss of these positions deprives the Ger-
mans of all observation from the face
which they watch the French movements.

BRITISH LOSE GROUND.
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
Hard fighting continues between the
British and German around Loos, in
northern France, and Ypres in Belgium.
The Canadians have captured and now
hold trenches at the southwestern edge
of Loos on the monster slag heap known
as the Green Crescent. The position was
not captured without the hardest kind
of fighting, being taken and retaken
several times before it rested securely
in the hands of the Canadians.

Near Ypres, however, Field Marshal
Haig's forces have met with a slight re-
verse at the hands of Crown Prince Rup-
precht's army, having been compelled
to yield ground captured Wednesday
along the Ypres-Menin ridge. In the face
of extremely violent attacks carried out
by fresh reserves. The battle is still
going on in this region.

Italians Push Ahead.
Gen. Cadorna's army is still hard after
the Austrians all along the Isonzo and
Carnio fronts of the Austro-Italian the-
ater, and, aided by the valiant Italian
armies, who are dropping bombs in
great numbers on concentrations behind
the enemy lines, it has made further
progress and taken additional prisoners
and war stores.

Already in the offensive, not yet a
week old, 500 Austrian officers and 20-
300 men have been sent behind the Ital-
ian lines prisoners of war and in the
neighborhood of sixty guns of various
calibers have been captured, in addition
to numerous others destroyed by the
intensive gunfire of the Italians.

German Nearer Riga.
Details of the German offensive in
northern Russia, to the west of Riga,
are still meager, but the German war
office announces that the German troops
have reached the vicinity of the Aa river
along the Gulf of Riga. The Petrograd
military communication dismisses the hos-
tilities in this sector with the bare an-
nouncement that only fusillades have
taken place.

In Romania a notable stiffening in
the Russo-Rumanian front is observed
in the failure of the Austro-Germans to
make further gains. Attacks delivered
by the Russo-Rumanians, aided at some
places by defenders of the Rumanian
army, have forced the issue and with some
success.

AIM TO REAR ROUMANIA.
PETROGRAD, Aug. 24.—Gen. Aleksey-
ev, former commander in chief of the Rus-
sian forces, in an interview at Moscow,
announced that Germany's strategy is aimed
at driving the Rumanian army from
all its positions in order to compel Rus-
sia to enter into an alliance with the Teutonic
allies.

The east of the Russian government,
Gen. Alekseyev continued, must be train-
ed to Moscow, although Petrograd
is the present not really threatened.
The situation on the Russian front," he
added, "though serious is not hopeless."

DR. MICHAELIS CENTER OF ROW; STIRS BERLIN

Quit Rocking Peace
Boat, Reichstag
Chiefs Demand.

BULLETIN.
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24.—The
Berlin Vorwaerts, a copy of which
has been received here, says a sub-
committee of seven, chosen from
the main committee of the reich-
stag and composed of two members
each from the Socialist and Center
parties and one each from the three
smaller parties, will participate in
the deliberations on the reply to
the peace proposal of Pope Bene-
dict.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Special dispatches
from Amsterdam represent the scene in
the reichstag main committee on
Wednesday over Chancellor Michaelis's
attitude on the peace resolution as a
storm which would have resulted in
ousting him from office in a democratic
country.

According to these accounts Dr. Mi-
chaelis was challenged to explain his
real attitude toward the peace resolu-
tion because when he said July 19 he
supported it he added: "As I under-
stand it."

This apparent qualification, said Herr
Michaelis's challengers, had been seized
by the annexationists, who claimed that
the chancellor was really on their side.

"Guns Up" Proceedings.
Dr. Michaelis in reply made a la-
borious explanation in which, while ap-
proving the general spirit of the resolu-
tion, he said differences of opinion were
possible regarding the details, and he
had, in fact, noted such difference among
the majority parties.

This provoked an outburst on the part
of the representatives of the majority
parties, in the name of which Herr
Friedrich Ebert, Socialist leader, made
a declaration practically charging the
chancellor with falsehood.

Herr Ebert said the majority com-
pletely agreed about the significance of
the resolution, which was unmistakable,
and they insisted that the government
proceeds a definite peace policy.

Can't Be Gloated Over.
After the luncheon interview, the chan-
cellor, it is said, again accepted the spirit
of the peace resolution, but members
were greatly dissatisfied. The majority
parties met immediately after adjourn-
ment of the main committee and later
visited the reichstag building.

The Telegraph says the affair is not
merely of passing importance nor can
it be glossed over by a few smooth
phrases. The paper contends it is clear
that the peace resolution, which has
been the basis of the government's
policy, is being questioned.

A Berlin dispatch received via Copen-
hagen says it is understood that Dr.
Michaelis and various parties in the
reichstag are soon to confer.

Row Surprises Berlin.
BERLIN, Aug. 23, via London, Aug.
24.—Berlin was surprised to learn on
awakening this morning that the reich-
stag building yesterday afternoon had
been the scene of a political flurry,
which assumed varying proportions as
seen through partisan editorial eye-
glasses.

The incident which brought about this
temporary disagreement between the
majority coalition and the chancellor
was the chancellor's somewhat indec-
iscent phrasing of his attitude toward the
peace resolution proposed. The impre-
sion created was that Dr. Michaelis was
circumscribing this endorsement of that
action.

From Welcomes Friction.
COPENHAGEN, Aug. 24.—The So-
cialist and radical press in Germany
welcomes a political crisis in the Reich-
stag, as it tends to clear the
intolerable situation and to force
Chancellor Michaelis to show his colors
in the campaign which the Pan-German,
conservative, and army and navy groups
are waging, ostensibly with his support,
against a peace without annexations and
indemnities.



This picture of Capt. Joseph W. Mattes shows him at his favorite pastime, fishing, in the north woods. His love of outdoor life in the quiet of Wisconsin's big fish country led him on annual pilgrimages to the haunts of the "musky." One of his old friends and fishing companions brought this photograph to "The Tribune" last night. He said it showed the real human side of Capt. Mattes.

WANTS BILLION MORE FOR SHIPS; CALLS FOR 1,270

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—The gov-
ernment's shipbuilding program calls for
a total of 1,270 ships of 7,000,000 ton-
nage, it was revealed today in estimates
the shipping board has sent to Secretary
McAdoo on which to base a request for
\$1,000,000,000 appropriation.

This is in addition to nearly 2,000,000
tons of shipping now building in Ameri-
can yards, which has been com-
mandeered by the emergency fleet cor-
poration.

Building, commandeering, and pur-
chase of vessels will total \$2,000,000,000.
Estimates of the entire cost of construc-
tion are given as follows: Contracts al-
ready let, \$25,000,000; contracts ready to let,
\$250,000,000; contracts ready to let, 492
ships of 2,000,000 tons, \$400,000,000; un-
der negotiation, 237 ships of 1,251,000
tons, \$194,000,000; 150 miscellaneous ves-
sels of 1,300,000 tons, \$200,000,000; con-
struction of government owned fabricat-
ing yards, \$35,000,000.

Allies Agree to Creation of Purchasing Body Here

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—[Special.]
Official agreements were signed today
by the secretary of the treasury, with
the approval of the president, on behalf
of the United States and by the rep-
resentatives of Great Britain, France,
and Russia, for the creation of a com-
mission, with headquarters at Wash-
ington, D. C., through which all pur-
chases made by these governments in
the United States shall proceed. It is
expected that similar agreements will
be signed with representatives of other
allied governments within the next few
days. The agreements name Bernard
M. Baruch, Robert S. Lovett, and Rob-
ert S. Brookings as the commission.

GAME

Young Williams Cheerily Dashing
for Orders When Torpedo
Sent Motano Down, Ship-
mate Tells Parents of Chicago
U-Boat Victim.

SEVENTEEN year old Russell
Williams of Chicago was game
to the last minute that night
when a torpedo struck the
Standard Oil tanker Motano off the
Irish coast and sank her in two min-
utes.

"This was the message of comfort
delivered last night to the parents of
the dead lad, who live at 184 North
Hermiston avenue, by S. C. Tennyson,
who was young Williams' brother
wireless operator on the Motano, the
last man aboard the ship to see Ger-
many's young victim.

"It was 7:10 p. m. ship time and
"Twink on duty," said Tennyson. "There
was no warning. The noise of the
explosion at the stern was the first
thing we heard. The ship settled at
once."

"I grabbed a life belt and asked
Russell to run to the bridge and see
if the captain had any orders for me.
He put on his belt and with a cheer
replied 'I'm coming' and sprang through
the port doorway. That was the last
any one saw of him. The ship was
awash then, and the section must
have got him before he reached the
bridge."

Tennyson was picked up unconscious
after the sinking, he said. He left
last night for his home in Beecher
city, Ill.

Arrested, Bona for \$10,000.
Mrs. Marie Zarba, of Lyons, through Lub-
itz, Ill. District attorney, filed a praprio
in \$10,000 bond, but in the Circuit court
yesterday against Jerry Zita, also of Lyons.
Mrs. Zarba said Zita caused Mrs. Zarba
to be arrested on May 20 to take charge and
damage suit was for injury to Mrs. Zarba's
reputation.

HIDE RIPPED OFF TRAITOR PRESS BY J. W. GERARD

Flails Pro-German Sheets
and "Bloodthirsty"
Autocracy.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 24.—James
W. Gerard, former ambassador to Ger-
many, tonight denounced in the strong-
est terms publications in the United
States which are trying to stimulate a
pro-German sentiment, declared Admiral
von Tirpitz openly advocated war on
America, and reiterated his old resolu-
tion that the Kaiser said he
"would stand no nonsense from Amer-
ica after the war."

The utterances were made at two
patriotic mass meetings here tonight held
under the auspices of the newly organ-
ized Labor's Loyal Legion.

Crowds Cheer Speakers.
The thousands who packed the huge
auditorium and still others who spread
over the parade grounds cheered vocif-
erously when the former ambassador
and Clarence Darrow, Chicago attorney,
denounced the "fanciful mouthed tra-
itors" who are scattering German propa-
ganda and pleaded for a united Amer-
ica in humanity's battle against Prus-
sian militarism.

"Imagine an American paper published
in Germany printing attacks on the
German government," Mr. Gerard said.
"There would be but one result—the
bare wall and the firing squad."

"But there will be an awakening here
and the American people will have been
spilled on the firing line. The mothers
and sweethearts of the victims will tear
these pro-German publishers from their
offices and demand that they pay the
penalty."

"We are out to win, and we will win
despite the traitorous, bribe taking ma-
jority that would, by their poisonous
propaganda, hamper progress of the ma-
jority."

"Bloodthirsty" Autocracy.
Discussing von Tirpitz's advocacy of
war on the United States, Mr. Gerard
declared the German admiral contended
that by ruthless submarine warfare Ger-
many would be able to take the English
fleet and then come to America and col-
lect money to pay all debts.

"We must win this war, for if Ger-
many wins she will be over here," Mr.
Gerard said. "If we fail to defeat that
bloodthirsty autocracy, life and honor
are of no value."

Mr. Gerard explained the circum-
stances under which the Kaiser "no no-
sense" conversation came about.

"The Kaiser had for a long time re-
fused to receive me, sending word that
I would not be sent to him. He had been
supplied by Germany's enemies," Mr. Gerard said. "Finally,
when I forced an audience, he said:
'I'll stand no nonsense from America
after the war. America had better look
out.'"

War for Liberty, Democracy.
Mr. Darrow said he could not enthu-
siastically support any country unless he
was sure it was right.

"But," he declared, "no country has
ever been so right as the United States
is today. It is a war to preserve civi-
lization, human liberty, and democracy
of the whole world, including Ger-
many."

Discussing the interests of the leading
financial organizations in the war, Mr.
Darrow said: "Every reasonable hu-
man being knows it is not 'Wall street'
war. Wall street was making money
enough when the war was going on in
Europe and we were not directly con-
nected with it. Today everything is
regulated by the government or is hav-
ing to do with the war. Wall street carries
the largest responsibility."

Australia to Tax Single Men, Childless Widowers

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 24.—A special
tax on single men and childless wid-
owers in Australia, the proceeds to be
used to bring home soldiers ordered returned,
was announced today by the Australian
financial minister, according to a dis-
patch received from Melbourne by Reu-
ter's agency here.

WILSON READY TO FRAME REPLY TO POPE, REPORT

May Address Congress
After Answer Is
Dispatched.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—[Special.]
—President Wilson is reported to be
ready to write the American reply to
the pope's peace note and his close ad-
visers believe he may decide to address
congress on the subject as soon as the
note to the Vatican has been forwarded.
While no intimation has come directly
from the White House that the presi-
dent will take such a course, members
of congress are discussing the matter
and, however, he still takes the congress
into his confidence on so important a
subject.

Just when the reply to Rome will be
sent is, of course, unknown, but there
is a feeling in diplomatic quarters that
it will go forward within a week.

Allies Frame Replies.
There is reason to believe also that the
exchange of views between the United
States and Great Britain—the latter rep-
resenting the allied nations—on the sub-
ject of the pope's proposal; and the sub-
sequent discussion between the state
department and the London foreign
office upon the content of the replies to
be addressed to the Vatican, have prac-
tically been concluded.

The outstanding note the president is
expected to strike in his answer, accord-
ing to some views, will recall a famous
Lincoln phrase: "The president, these
persons assert, will inform the pope
that the world cannot be divided into
half democratic, half autocratic; that au-
thority must be expelled from the earth."

MUST PAY BELGIUM.
LONDON, Aug. 24.—Telegrams re-
ceived here from Rome say that promi-
nent persons at the Vatican, interpret-
ing the pope's peace note, assert that
Rome's Benedict believed an indemnity
is necessary for the restoration of Bel-
gium and northern France and also that
the pope takes the view that restora-
tion of Serbia is essential, but did not
mention it in his note, as he believed
the whole Balkan question could be
dealt with more effectively by negotia-
tion as a separate problem.

From the same source it is said that
issuance of the peace note was preceded
by unofficial conversations with promi-
nent Germans in an endeavor to obtain
Germany's consent to provisions for
restoration of invaded territories.

Statement from Vatican.
(Copyright, 1917, by The United Press.)
ROME, Aug. 24.—The United Press
has authorized today by the papal sec-
retary of state to make the following
statement:

"The first two points in the pontifical
appeal for peace, treating respectively
of disarmament and freedom of the seas,
were suggested by President Wilson's
well known message to the senate.

"Consequently, we are inclined to be-
lieve that they will now find, on the
part of the American people, the same
reception that they enjoyed when Presi-
dent Wilson proclaimed them at the
capitol."

The third and fourth points, where-
in mutual consultation of war expenses
and damages, as well as mutual ven-
tilation of occupied territories, was pro-
posed, were formulated from public
speeches recently delivered by statesmen
of the different belligerent nations and
from resolutions passed by their respec-
tive parliaments.

Up to the Belligerents.
The fifth and sixth points concern
special territorial questions, about which
the holy father does not and could not
propose any definite and concrete solu-
tion. Consequently, he confines himself
to expressing the wish that such ques-
tions shall be examined in a conciliatory
spirit, taking into consideration, as far
as possible, and just aspirations of the
people.

The holy father wishes to emphasize the
fact that the appeal was not suggested
by any of the belligerent powers and was
not inspired by the particular advantage
of any warring nation."

KAISER GUESSING

Admits to Troops That Only
the Creator Can Give Final
Word of Victory.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 24.—[Special.]
—The arch enemy of Ger-
many, must be beaten down
at whatever cost, Emperor
William told his troops while on a
visit to the Flanders front on
Wednesday. An official statement
issued in Berlin says the emperor
addressed deputations from all de-
tachments which have had a share
in meeting the Flanders front on
Wednesday. He said he felt impelled to ex-
press his thanks and his full recog-
nition of the heroic gallantry shown
by troops from all parts of Ger-
many in the hard fighting of the
last week. The emperor referred to
the marked contrast between the
German and Anglo-French points of
view and continued:

"It is in God's hands when in His
wisdom He will give us victory. He
has taught our army a hard lesson
and now we are going to pass the
examination. With the old German
confidence in God we shall show what
we can do. The greater and might-
ier the task, the more the Lord will
shall grapple with it and solve it.
We shall fight and conquer until the
enemy has had enough of these strug-
gles."

"All Germans have realized who is
the instigator of this war and who
is the chief enemy—England. Every
one knows England is our most spi-
ritual adversary. She grounds the bar-
red of Germany over the whole
world, filling her allies with hatred
and eagerness to fight. Thus every
one at home knows what you know
still better, that England is particu-
larly the enemy to be struck down,
however difficult it may be. Your
relatives at home, who, too, have
been great sacrifices, thank you
through me."

"A difficult struggle lies ahead of
us. England, proud of her stubborn
resistance, believes in her invincibil-
ity, but you will show that you
can achieve still greater things, for
the prize of the war is the German
people's freedom to live free from
sea, and freedom at home. With
God's help we shall see the strug-
gle through and be victorious."

30 DAYS IN JAIL FOR 6 PICKETS; APPEAL CASES

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—[Special.]
—Overruling a motion of their attorney
to dismiss for lack of evidence the case
against suffragists arrested yesterday
for picketing the White House, Judge
Fugh today handed the Hamilton sen-
tence of 30 or 40 days on the six pic-
ets.

Pending the decision on an appeal
the women were released on bail of
\$100 each. Each of the women before
sentence was pronounced shortly briefly
in her own defense.

Denounced by Dr. Shaw.
NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—[Special.]
—Breaking her silence as to women pic-
keting the White House and about the whole
subject of women suffrage, Dr. Anna
Howard Shaw, the foremost woman suf-
fragist leader and chairman of the wom-
an's committee of the council of national
defense, severely condemned picketing in
an article in the women suffrage number
of the Public which appears tomorrow.
Dr. Shaw also denounces the congress-
man who "hides behind the pickets" and
asks to make the conduct of a few women
the excuse for failing to vote for enfran-
chisement.

\$150,000 FIRE IN MUSKOGON, MICH.

Muskegon, Mich., Aug. 24.—[Special.]
—Threatening the entire eastern end of
Muskegon's business district for over an
hour, and causing a few thousand dol-
lars in damage, a fire of unknown origin
swept the plant of the Pope's Milling
company tonight, destroying thousands
of barrels of flour stored in the factory
and burning to the ground the grain sta-
vator nearby.

Big Fire in Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 24.—A fire in the
Stammond Packing company's plant in
the heart of the downtown business dis-
trict caused a general alarm surrounding
all the companies to be sounded shortly
before midnight.

LIFE'S ONE RULE AFTER ANOTHER WITH PARISIANS

Lardner Writes of Regles
du Vie Encountered in
French City.

BY RING W. LARDNER.
(Special Cable to Chicago Tribune.)
(Copyright, 1917, by The Tribune Company.)

OUR HELPING HAND:

PARIS, Aug. 24.—For the benefit of
our readers, we have, at great
trouble and expense, learned the new
regles du vie of Paris:

1. Eau chaude is procurable on Satur-
days and Sundays. Meat may be pur-
chased and eaten on all days but Mon-
days and Tuesdays.
2. Spirituous and intoxicating liquors
may be purchased between noon and 2
o'clock and between 6:30 and 9:30 at
night.
3. On Fridays, between 11 and 12:45,
one may use one's handkerchief.
4. Every Monday you may put on a
different necktie, provided you get up
before 9 o'clock.
5. You are permitted to carry a cane
on the third Tuesday of every month.
6. The streets are all closed every Sun-
day and between 12 and 2 on the other
days. At all other times you may go in
and buy something you don't want.
7. Cigars may be changed at 1 o'clock
on the afternoon of the first rainy Fri-
day of the month.
8. A toothbrush may be used every
morning between 7 and 9, except on
Tuesdays, Fridays, Wednesdays, Sat-
urdays, and Thursdays.
9. At 3:15 on every Shrove Tuesday
you are allowed to buy a new supply of
shaving soap.
10. At 10:15 every morning you are
compelled to borrow a hundred francs
from the nearest sucker.
11. From 12 to 2 every sunny Sunday
afternoon you can get a taxi.
12. On Thursdays, Fridays, and Sun-
days you may procure mutton chops de-
rived from a bay horse. On the other
many days you must be content with a
roast.
13. On the fourteenth of September and
the fourteenth of March you can get
the number which you ask for on the
telephone.

A NEEDED REFORM.

Several New York hotel barber shops
advertise that, on account of the war
and the demand for alcohol, perfumes
will not be shaved on the face
free with a shave. We wish to believe
that they would adopt the same rule
here.

SHOP TALK.

In a moment of unprecedented generos-
ity, your correspondent learned his port-
able typewriter to Florida Gibbons, who
was off for the British front today. Mr.
Gibbons' own portable typewriter is be-
ing used by a 2nd lieutenant at the
bottom of the Atlantic, so he says.

Well, we heard a female journalist
from somewhere in Texas if he might
occasionally borrow her machine during
Mr. Gibbons' absence.

"Sure," she said, smiling sweetly,
"but I don't believe you will get on
very well with it. The 'r' doesn't
work."

"Oh," we replied sympathetically,
"there will be no difficulty as long as
the capital 'r' is available."

Extensive removal of murder.
San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 24.—The city
and county authorities have ordered
with murder, looking in connection with
the killing of James Walter, United States
strawbreaker, and the wounding of two
guards, in a riot at Alcatraz.

U. S. WILL APPEAL TO REJECT PLEAS FOR EXEMPTION

Maj. Irons Declares Many Board Cases Will Be Reversed.

Practically all exemptions granted by the eighty-six local boards will be appealed by the government. This announcement was made yesterday by Maj. E. E. Irons, who succeeds temporarily Maj. B. M. Chipchase as Chicago representative of the provost marshal's office.

"Thousands of these exemption cases will be taken up to the appeal boards by the government," said the major. "All cases where there is the slightest difference of opinion are certain to be appealed. Any exemption voted by a local board concerning which any question has been raised will be taken up. The appeal boards have original jurisdiction in agricultural and industrial cases, and have the review power in all cases handed by the local boards. It will be in the power of the appeal boards to reverse any decision made by the local boards. It is my opinion that thousands of appeals will be listed by the government, being exemptions granted by the local boards."

Pleas Pour In.

Pleas for exemption poured in on Maj. Irons, who was left in charge of the provost marshal's office in the election commission's office with the departure of Maj. B. M. Chipchase for Houston, Tex., yesterday noon.

There seemed to be an air of relief in the part of speakers of favor to the government's appeal. Chipchase had been the one to whom the local boards had been turning for a decision on the exemption cases. He had been the one to whom the local boards had been turning for a decision on the exemption cases. He had been the one to whom the local boards had been turning for a decision on the exemption cases.

One of the first to put an exemption case up to him was Bernard Horwich, member and secretary of the board of election commissioners. Horwich is a resident of the city and is a member of the board of election commissioners. He is a resident of the city and is a member of the board of election commissioners. He is a resident of the city and is a member of the board of election commissioners.

Mr. Horwich began by saying that he had an exemption case for a man named Van Sickle. The man was a resident of the city and was a member of the board of election commissioners. He was a resident of the city and was a member of the board of election commissioners. He was a resident of the city and was a member of the board of election commissioners.

"Can he bend them like this?" inquired the major, at the same time bending his forefinger as if pressing a trigger.

"Yes," said Mr. Horwich, "but he can't feel it."

Held by Local Board.

The local board held him "but he can't feel it," said Mr. Horwich, "but he can't feel it."

"Yes," said Mr. Horwich, "but he can't feel it."

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REWARD

Wedding Set When Private Van Sickle Becomes a Sergeant-Major.



Miss Ella Julius, bride of Van Sickle.

As a prelude to "The Yanks Are Coming" Sergt.-Maj. Kenneth L. Van Sickle is going to listen to Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

Van Sickle is of the first Illinois Engineers. His bride-to-be is Miss Ella E. Julius, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Julius of Naperville. Van Sickle, a graduate of the Lake Forest university and before his connection with the engineers employed by Sears, Roebuck & Co., is from Aurora.

The engagement has been in effect since Mr. Van Sickle became Private Van Sickle. The wedding date was set for the time when Kenneth was set his chevrons. This happened yesterday.

The wedding takes place today at Barrington, Ill.

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WIFE'S LOYALTY GIVES SLACKER A CHANCE IN ARMY

She Promises Husband Won't Shirk Again and He Is Freed.

American womanhood ran true to form yesterday when several slackers' wives refused to countenance their husbands' attempted evasion of service in the new national army.

Mrs. Jess Frankenberg, whose husband was arrested recently for persuading Mrs. Myrtle McLaughlin, with whom he boarded, to sign his wife's name to his exemption papers, appeared yesterday at the office of J. E. Condon, assistant United States district attorney.

"I am a member of the Red Cross," he said, "and I have bought a Liberty bond, have two brothers in the army service, and if you will give Jess a chance I know I can prevail upon him to see things my way."

"I promise he won't shirk his duty to his country," said Mrs. Frankenberg. "I promise he won't shirk his duty to his country."

"What do you think?" asked the commissioner of Mr. Condon.

"Give him a chance. I believe Mrs. Frankenberg's loyalty to the United States will make a man out of her husband," Frankenberg was released.

"He Who Laughs Last." Frank Neul, 213 Belmont avenue, whose boast is he was once champion roller skater of the world, was arraigned before Commissioner Poole on a charge of signing his wife's name to his exemption papers. He confessed and was held in \$1,000 bail.

"I put one over on you," said Neul when he met his wife in the street the other day. He pointed to an exemption button on his coat.

"You didn't sign my paper, but you see I got my exemption all the same," he continued.

"We'll see about that," said Mrs. Neul, who recently filed suit for divorce. And forthwith she reported the case to the federal authorities.

Through means of the list of men accepted for the national army, Mrs. Dorothy Lealus, 5032 Kenmore avenue, was enabled to find her husband, Harry, who had been dodging her for a year. Glancing through the Forty-seventh district list, she found Lealus' name and address and had him arrested on a charge of nonsupport. Mrs. Lealus said she hoped her husband would be sent to France.

Flames Exposed Dodger.

In Sheffield Avenue court Mrs. Alice Gilling, 1811 Bedford street, told Judge Caverly her husband, Walter Gilling, beat her when she refused to help him escape the national army by signing an affidavit stating he was her sole means of support.

"He hasn't supported me for a year," she said.

Judge Caverly sent Gilling to jail. When Mrs. Della Skirwack, 1316 Dean street, who had caused the arrest of her husband, Stanley, on a charge of nonsupport, told Judge Sisk he had escaped army service by misstating his age the court turned the prisoner over to federal authorities.

Mrs. Florence Zane, 3623 South Troy street, was engaged to marry William Y. Demkov of St. Paul, Minn., but when she discovered he had evaded army service by not registering she had him arrested.

"I'll not marry a slacker," she said. "I'll wait till you'll marry me when I return from the war," he told her. Her answer was in the affirmative, and yesterday Demkov left for Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to report for service in the army.

Mrs. Steena Skillefeldt, 1361 Dean street, yesterday caused the arrest of her husband, John, charging he was a draft slacker. Then she disappeared from home. Voluble neighbors deluged a TRIBUNE reporter with information in the days when the effect John had for some time refused to live with Steena.

UNITED STATES SOUNDS CALL FOR ARMY OF FLYERS

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—(Special.)—The war department today issued a call for thousands of young men to volunteer for the army of flyers which is expected to wrest control of the air from Germany.

The men who answer the call and qualify for commissions will be relied upon to silence the German guns far back of the lines when the allies commence their great drive next spring.

COSSIP OF BOOKS OF THE DAY

WHY ITALY IS IN THE WAR

BY ELIA W. PEATTIE.

AN open prevent war only by preaching peace and continuing to kneel at the feet of potentates!

War has existed since man existed. Peace has been preached since war existed.

But the preaching of peace has never been able to prevent war because war is a material fact, is action, while the preaching of peace is an immaterial fact; nothing but words.

War will be prevented only when the preaching of peace shall be transformed into a spiritual alliance of the peoples; only when it shall transform itself into the armed intervention of a people—spiritually allied among themselves in the defense of the weaker nations which is in the right, and which has been assaulted by the stronger nations which are in the wrong."

So writes Signor Luigi Carnovale, volume, "WHY ITALY ENTERED INTO THE GREAT WAR," has appeared from the Italian-American Publishing Company of Chicago. Signor Carnovale writes in Italian, but an English translation appears under the title of "WHY ITALY ENTERED INTO THE GREAT WAR," making the book equally accessible to the Italian and the English reader.

Mr. Carnovale has been thorough in his explanations. He has spared no pains to make plain the long-standing and painful relations of Austria and Italy; he has reviewed his national history, given a résumé of the immediate and obvious causes of the European outbreak, has republished the papers which the brilliant diplomacy of 1914 exploited in their various elucidations. The story he tells of Italy's wrongs and Austria's tyranny is a terrible one and impels one to alter the idea that it is the Prussian alone who must be held responsible for the outbreak of the war.

In his attitude toward the world. The causes of the Italian defection and withdrawal from the unwilling alliance with Austria are satisfactorily explained. He has reviewed his national history, given a résumé of the immediate and obvious causes of the European outbreak, has republished the papers which the brilliant diplomacy of 1914 exploited in their various elucidations. The story he tells of Italy's wrongs and Austria's tyranny is a terrible one and impels one to alter the idea that it is the Prussian alone who must be held responsible for the outbreak of the war.

But rather than easy acquiescence of territory, the people of the new Italy preferred the cause of humanity, even at the cost of a long and painful war. He has reviewed his national history, given a résumé of the immediate and obvious causes of the European outbreak, has republished the papers which the brilliant diplomacy of 1914 exploited in their various elucidations. The story he tells of Italy's wrongs and Austria's tyranny is a terrible one and impels one to alter the idea that it is the Prussian alone who must be held responsible for the outbreak of the war.

Upon this note of poetic vision the book closes. This spirit of hope and courage is a tonic to the reader's mind and a source of inspiration. It is a book of hope and courage, a tonic to the reader's mind and a source of inspiration. It is a book of hope and courage, a tonic to the reader's mind and a source of inspiration.

Passion Flowers.

Galsworthy underwent a change about the time he wrote "THE DARK FLOWERS," and he has never been the same man since. Up to that time his character in life was general. He devoted himself more or less to sociological questions, he had a feeling for the disinherited, the discouraged. Though his methods were distinctly English, he had the large, inquisitive, and expectant outlook of the Englishman. Then he changed. Sex got the better of him. He became the student and the exponent of one theme, the love of man for woman and woman for man. In his laboratory he ignited the flames of passion, and his vocation is to feed or starve them, to watch them burn high and low, to mark the beauty of their burning, and philosophize upon the ashes of their decay.

"BEYOND," his latest novel, is pretty well filled up with what we used in Victorian days to call illicit love. Indeed, no other sort is described. Abandonment, there is marriage—no more. In his laboratory he ignited the flames of passion, and his vocation is to feed or starve them, to watch them burn high and low, to mark the beauty of their burning, and philosophize upon the ashes of their decay.

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red, the blue, the green flames, leaping and singing; when they cease to be there is yet another beauty in the glowing coils of memory.

Gyp Winton, the heroine, is not a social creature. She is more detached from the body social it would be difficult to imagine. She is proud, modest, enchanting, temperamental. So Mr. Galsworthy says. She is born out of wedlock and she loves out of wedlock. Her marriage is a disastrous interruption in an otherwise free life. She is left desolate at last by the death of the man she overwhelmingly loves. But her life remains warm and filled with beauty. There are still those glowing coils of memory.

Mr. Galsworthy shows all of his old skill in depicting odd, curious, and secondary beings. The portrait of the Swedish violinist who married Gyp, who is an unrepentant adulterer with an occasional wastrel for good, is remarkably well made. So is that of Maj. Winton, Gyp's father, a retired officer with one hand and a criminal history; so is the perfidious Jew, the violinist's friend, who seems to be always gleaming out of darkness. There are others—servants, a dancer, a stern and offended mother—all beautifully done. But Gyp does not do so much to impress her fascinations upon the reader as one might wish. Summer and her lover, with his fondness for quoting Shakespeare, his hard riding and his gallant set of the head, does not come to life at all. He hardly seems to exist, and must be set down as one of Mr. Galsworthy's failures.

Many scenes have great beauty; some pages of psychological comment are singularly accurate. But on the whole one walks in a field of passion flowers, picking them only to let them fall again, and longing for contrast. (Berthier's.)

A First Novel.

Elaine Starnes, when she took her volume, "THE ROAD OF MEDITATION," in her hand, had the pleasure of looking at her first book. (Britton Publishing company, New York.) It is, however, alone to the author that the book gives a good measure of satisfaction. The story, thoroughly American, with the low born man who by intrinsic power of a high place, is told with vigor. It is a tale of the small world and of an invention that lifted Bill Matthews, the pudgy, from penury to wealth, and from the society of the lowly to that of the successful.

The Fighting Men.

Six stories by Alden Brooks are gathered into a volume called "THE FIGHTING MEN" (Seribner's). Racial psychology under war is the theme of all the tales, which concern a Parisian, a Belgian, three Russians, an American, a Prussian, and an Englishman. The latter came back from the Dardanelles armistice, and practically blither. He converts his wife to suicide. She is put him in a loaded boat and shove him out to sea. She does so, but goes with him. A heroic theme, but what of their two boys left orphans?

In Picture Land.

An unusual book for children is Florence W. Swinton's "IN PICTURE LAND" (Daughaday & Co., Chicago). Gathering together a number of reproductions of celebrated paintings about or for children, she has written for each some verses more or less related to the picture. These verses are modest in merit, but are full of sympathy and understanding of child life.

Tempest and Its Oil.

Mr. C. W. Aaron, who writes "THE MEXICAN PROBLEM" (Houghton-Mifflin company), is manager of the Boston News Bureau, a financial organ of that city, and his book largely concerns the petroleum industry of Mexico. The Mexican problem as he sees it is the need of a change to labor, opportunity for the family, and the right to shelter, food, clothing, and better social conditions.

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BELGIAN NOVELIST PUT INTO ENGLISH

BY BURTON RASCOE.

LAST an American publisher has given ear to some of the more circumspiced of our native critics and has issued a translation of one of the novels of Georges Ekhoude, the Belgian realist. Heretofore the modern literature of that now stricken country has been known only through the petulant theosophy of Maurice Maeterlinck and the rather ineffectual verse of Emile Verhaeren. This despite the fact that both in England and in this country the merits of Ekhoude have been more than passingly noted.

The novel chosen for an English version is "THE NEW CARTHAGE" (Duffield), and it is, perhaps, Ekhoude's greatest work. It is translated on a score by Lloyd R. Morris, who has, however, been forced to make concessions to American taste and to the Society for the Shooing of Vice by eliminating passages here and there, in one place making a cut so drastic as to render the meaning unintelligible. As it is, the book may land him and the publishers in jail, so eager are the Finkhouse of the country for the exclusive enjoyment of the pornographic bit.

Antwerp, several years before the war, is both the center and the background of "THE NEW CARTHAGE." Antwerp, a vibrant, aspiring, spiritual virgity of cities. Antwerp, a city of terrible antitheses, with a marvelous cathedral and a wharf region where are spawned mongrel brats with one parent from Belgium and the other from the Antipodes, with a brilliant, wealthy, corrupt leisure class and an illiterate animal group of beings, with sensualists and ascetics.

Ekhoude loves life, every phase of it. Nothing human is alien to him. Every degrading as well as every uplifting act has for him a significance, a meaning. And he is not a cynic, not even a grim, sardonic cynic, smiling a smile at the feeble efforts of men to wear out their years with happiness; he is too inquisitive, too eager, to know life for that. And he is ever hopeful that the new Carthage too, must be destroyed from the ruins of the old, and that from the ruins of the old, a new, happier, more wholesome city. Perhaps the war will be the Roman hero.

In this novel Ekhoude describes with a faithful, graphic pen every strata of society in Antwerp. There is a story running through it, a story of aspiration and defeat, with a central character that is undoubtedly Ekhoude himself, a man, nervously searching for the meaning of life. But the story is of the city itself, the city of the Flemish masters whose creative gusto, Ekhoude shares.

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CUBS WIDE DOUBLE BILL WITH GIANTS

Douglas Loses, 3-1, Then Vaughn Goes Over, 12 to 2.

New York, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—Phil Douglas, with all his speed and courage, could not defeat the Giants in the first game of the double battle at the Polo Grounds. The result of this move was that the Cubs secured an even break yesterday. The result of this move was that the Cubs secured an even break yesterday.

It was not Douglas' fault that he did not win. His support was to blame as it cracked at a time when it should have tightened. If it had braced the Cubs might have crushed the prospective pennant winners in both battles. The Giants did all their scoring off Douglas in the fifth inning, and it was in that round that his mates threw him down.

Cub Defense Falls. Douglas put himself in a hole by hitting Catcher Harden with one down. Perrett, who opposed the Cub hurler, sacrificed, and the Cub runner, down. That should have had Burns' high boulder, but missed it, then Herzog pulled the hit and run play and pushed a fluke single to right when Zelder went over to cover the second bag. One run came in.

This was the only tally the Giants should have had, but they got two more through the ludicrous fielding of Mann and Flack. Kauff lifted a high fly over a short distance back of second. Both outfielders started for the ball and then stopped suddenly, letting it fall for a two base hit on which Burns and Herzog scored. That finished the counting off Douglas.

Wilson Starts a Rally. The Cubs were blanked for eight innings, but managed to concentrate their attack in the ninth for one tally, and Art Wilson, hitting for Douglas, started the rally with a two base hit to left. Wortman ran for him and scored on singles by Flack and Mann.

The sting of defeat was removed in the second combat when the Cubs annihilated Demaree, lately of the Cubs. He was driven over the rubber at the end of seven innings. In that time he was harpooned for fifteen hits and ten runs.

Demaree started to give Vaughn a stiff battle at the end of the sixth. The Cubs were leading by only one run. In the seventh, Kilduff, Elliott, Vaughn, and Mann singled in a row. Zelder walked and McKee singled. Vaughn tried to beat out a bunt, but was thrown out. Then Deal and Kilduff singled. When Deal foolishly attempted to steal third, with two out, the side was retired and the Cubs had tallied seven runs.

Drive In Two More. The Cubs counted twice in the ninth off Fred Anderson. Singles by Zelder, McKee, and Walter produced the pair of runs. The Cubs got their first tally on triples by Vaughn and Flack in the third, and their next two on singles by Deal, Kilduff, and Vaughn in the fifth. McGraw's pennant chasers had only one successful inning against Vaughn. That was in the fourth, when they jammed four hits for their two runs. Demaree, Burns, Herzog, and Fletcher scored the runs.

The Standing

AMERICAN LEAGUE. CHICAGO 73 49 .599 New York 69 473 Boston 67 50 .576 Cleveland 67 50 .576 St. Louis 66 51 .567 Detroit 66 51 .567 Philadelphia 65 52 .557

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS. Philadelphia, 5; Detroit, 6. No other games scheduled.

GAMES TODAY. Wash. at Chicago. Boston at St. Louis. Phila. at Detroit. New York at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. W. L. Pct. New York 74 49 .600 Cincinnati 63 60 .513 Philadelphia 62 64 .492 St. Louis 62 65 .489 Boston 58 61 .484 Chicago 58 61 .484 Pittsburgh 57 62 .478

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS. New York, 3; Chicago, 1. Chicago, 13; New York, 5. Pittsburgh, 6; Cincinnati, 5. Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 5. Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 5. St. Louis at Brooklyn, today.

GAMES TODAY. Chicago at New York. St. Louis at Philadelphia. Pittsburgh at Boston. Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

CHICAGO-GIANTS FIRST GAME. Flack, 2b, 1; Burns, 1b, 1; Herzog, 3b, 1; Kilduff, 4b, 1; Vaughn, 5b, 1; Deal, 6b, 1; Mann, 7b, 1; Kauff, 8b, 1; Zelder, 9b, 1; Wilson, 10b, 1; Wortman, 11b, 1; Perrett, 12b, 1; Harden, 13b, 1; Flack, 14b, 1; Burns, 15b, 1; Herzog, 16b, 1; Kilduff, 17b, 1; Vaughn, 18b, 1; Deal, 19b, 1; Mann, 20b, 1; Kauff, 21b, 1; Zelder, 22b, 1; Wilson, 23b, 1; Wortman, 24b, 1; Perrett, 25b, 1; Harden, 26b, 1; Flack, 27b, 1; Burns, 28b, 1; Herzog, 29b, 1; Kilduff, 30b, 1; Vaughn, 31b, 1; Deal, 32b, 1; Mann, 33b, 1; Kauff, 34b, 1; Zelder, 35b, 1; Wilson, 36b, 1; Wortman, 37b, 1; Perrett, 38b, 1; Harden, 39b, 1; Flack, 40b, 1; Burns, 41b, 1; Herzog, 42b, 1; Kilduff, 43b, 1; Vaughn, 44b, 1; Deal, 45b, 1; Mann, 46b, 1; Kauff, 47b, 1; Zelder, 48b, 1; Wilson, 49b, 1; Wortman, 50b, 1; Perrett, 51b, 1; Harden, 52b, 1; Flack, 53b, 1; Burns, 54b, 1; Herzog, 55b, 1; Kilduff, 56b, 1; Vaughn, 57b, 1; Deal, 58b, 1; Mann, 59b, 1; Kauff, 60b, 1; Zelder, 61b, 1; Wilson, 62b, 1; Wortman, 63b, 1; Perrett, 64b, 1; Harden, 65b, 1; 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Flack, 430b, 1; Burns, 431b, 1; Herzog, 432b, 1; Kilduff, 433b, 1; Vaughn, 434b, 1; Deal, 435b, 1; Mann, 436b, 1; Kauff, 437b, 1; Zelder, 438b, 1; Wilson, 439b, 1; Wortman, 440b, 1; Perrett, 441b, 1; Harden, 442b, 1; Flack, 443b, 1; Burns, 444b, 1; Herzog, 445b, 1; Kilduff, 446b, 1; Vaughn, 447b, 1; Deal, 448b, 1; Mann, 449b, 1; Kauff, 450b, 1; Zelder, 451b, 1; Wilson, 452b, 1; Wortman, 453b, 1; Perrett, 454b, 1; Harden, 455b, 1; Flack, 456b, 1; Burns, 457b, 1; Herzog, 458b, 1; Kilduff, 459b, 1; Vaughn, 460b, 1; Deal, 461b, 1; Mann, 462b, 1; Kauff, 463b, 1; Zelder, 464b, 1; Wilson, 465b, 1; Wortman, 466b, 1; Perrett, 467b, 1; Harden, 468b, 1; Flack, 469b, 1; Burns, 470b, 1; Herzog, 471b, 1; Kilduff, 472b, 1; Vaughn, 473b, 1; Deal, 474b, 1; Mann, 475b, 1; Kauff, 476b, 1; Zelder, 477b, 1; Wilson, 478b, 1; Wortman, 479b, 1; Perrett, 480b, 1; Harden, 481b, 1; Flack, 482b, 1; Burns, 483b, 1; Herzog, 484b, 1; Kilduff, 485b, 1; Vaughn, 486b, 1; Deal, 487b, 1; Mann, 488b, 1; Kauff, 489b, 1; Zelder, 490b, 1; 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Vaughn, 551b, 1; Deal, 552b, 1; Mann, 553b, 1; Kauff, 554b, 1; Zelder, 555b, 1; Wilson, 556b, 1; Wortman, 557b, 1; Perrett, 558b, 1; Harden, 559b, 1; Flack, 560b, 1; Burns, 561b, 1; Herzog, 562b, 1; Kilduff, 563b, 1; Vaughn, 564b, 1; Deal, 565b, 1; Mann, 566b, 1; Kauff, 567b, 1; Zelder, 568b, 1; Wilson, 569b, 1; Wortman, 570b, 1; Perrett, 571b, 1; Harden, 572b, 1; Flack, 573b, 1; Burns, 574b, 1; Herzog, 575b, 1; Kilduff, 576b, 1; Vaughn, 577b, 1; Deal, 578b, 1; Mann, 579b, 1; Kauff, 580b, 1; Zelder, 581b, 1; Wilson, 582b, 1; Wortman, 583b, 1; Perrett, 584b, 1; Harden, 585b, 1; Flack, 586b, 1; Burns, 587b, 1; Herzog, 588b, 1; Kilduff, 589b, 1; Vaughn, 590b, 1; Deal, 591b, 1; Mann, 592b, 1; Kauff, 593b, 1; Zelder, 594b, 1; Wilson, 595b, 1; Wortman, 596b, 1; Perrett, 597b, 1; Harden, 598b, 1; Flack, 599b, 1; Burns, 600b, 1; Herzog, 601b, 1; Kilduff, 602b, 1; Vaughn, 603b, 1; Deal, 604b, 1; Mann, 605b, 1; Kauff, 606b, 1; Zelder, 607b, 1; Wilson, 608b, 1; Wortman, 609b, 1; Perrett, 610b, 1; Harden, 611b, 1; Flack, 612b, 1; Burns, 613b, 1; Herzog, 614b, 1; Kilduff, 615b, 1; Vaughn, 616b, 1; Deal, 617b, 1; Mann, 618b, 1; Kauff, 619b, 1; Zelder, 620b, 1; Wilson, 621b, 1; Wortman, 622b, 1; Perrett, 623b, 1; Harden, 624b, 1; Flack, 625b, 1; Burns, 626b, 1; Herzog, 627b, 1; Kilduff, 628b, 1; Vaughn, 629b, 1; Deal, 630b, 1; Mann, 631b, 1; Kauff, 632b, 1; Zelder, 633b, 1; Wilson, 634b, 1; Wortman, 635b, 1; Perrett, 636b, 1; Harden, 637b, 1; Flack, 638b, 1; Burns, 639b, 1; Herzog, 640b, 1; Kilduff, 641b, 1; Vaughn, 642b, 1; Deal, 643b, 1; Mann, 644b, 1; Kauff, 645b, 1; Zelder, 646b, 1; Wilson, 647b, 1; Wortman, 648b, 1; Perrett, 649b, 1; Harden, 650b, 1; Flack, 651b, 1; Burns, 652b, 1; Herzog, 653b, 1; Kilduff, 654b, 1; Vaughn, 655b, 1; Deal, 656b, 1; Mann, 657b, 1; Kauff, 658b, 1; Zelder, 659b, 1; Wilson, 660b, 1; Wortman, 661b, 1; Perrett, 662b, 1; Harden, 663b, 1; Flack, 664b, 1; Burns, 665b, 1; Herzog, 666b, 1; Kilduff, 667b, 1; Vaughn, 668b, 1; Deal, 669b, 1; Mann, 670b, 1; Kauff, 671b, 1; Zelder, 672b, 1; Wilson, 673b, 1; Wortman, 674b, 1; Perrett, 675b, 1; Harden, 676b, 1; Flack, 677b, 1; Burns, 678b, 1; Herzog, 679b, 1; Kilduff, 680b, 1; Vaughn, 681b, 1; Deal, 682b, 1; Mann, 683b, 1; Kauff, 684b, 1; Zelder, 685b, 1; Wilson, 686b, 1; Wortman, 687b, 1; Perrett, 688b, 1; Harden, 689b, 1; Flack, 690b, 1; Burns, 691b, 1; Herzog, 692b, 1; Kilduff, 693b, 1; Vaughn, 694b, 1; Deal, 695b, 1; Mann, 696b, 1; Kauff, 697b, 1; Zelder, 698b, 1; Wilson, 699b, 1; Wortman, 700b, 1; Perrett, 701b, 1; Harden, 702b, 1; Flack, 703b, 1; Burns, 704b, 1; Herzog, 705b, 1; Kilduff, 706b, 1; Vaughn, 707b, 1; Deal, 708b, 1; Mann, 709b, 1; Kauff, 710b, 1; Zelder, 711b, 1; Wilson, 712b, 1; Wortman, 713b, 1; Perrett, 714b, 1; Harden, 715b, 1; Flack, 716b, 1; Burns, 717b, 1; Herzog, 718b, 1; Kilduff, 719b, 1; Vaughn, 720b, 1; Deal, 721b, 1; Mann, 722b, 1; Kauff, 723b, 1; Zelder, 724b, 1; Wilson, 725b, 1; Wortman, 726b, 1; Perrett, 727b, 1; Harden, 728b, 1; Flack, 729b, 1; Burns, 730b, 1; Herzog, 731b, 1; Kilduff, 732b, 1; Vaughn, 733b, 1; Deal, 734b, 1; Mann, 735b, 1; Kauff, 736b, 1; Zelder, 737b, 1; Wilson, 738b, 1; Wortman, 739b, 1; Perrett, 740b, 1; Harden, 741b, 1; Flack, 742b, 1; Burns, 743b, 1; Herzog, 744b, 1; Kilduff, 745b, 1; Vaughn, 746b, 1; Deal, 747b, 1; Mann, 748b, 1; Kauff, 749b, 1; Zelder, 750b, 1; Wilson, 751b, 1; Wortman, 752b, 1; Perrett, 753b, 1; Harden, 754b, 1; Flack, 755b, 1; Burns, 756b, 1; Herzog, 757b, 1; Kilduff, 758b, 1; Vaughn, 759b, 1; Deal, 760b, 1; Mann, 761b, 1; Kauff, 762b, 1; Zelder, 763b, 1; Wilson, 764b, 1; Wortman, 765b, 1; Perrett, 766b, 1; Harden, 767b, 1; Flack, 768b, 1; Burns, 769b, 1; Herzog, 770b, 1; Kilduff, 771b, 1; Vaughn, 772b, 1; Deal, 773b, 1; Mann, 774b, 1; Kauff, 775b, 1; Zelder, 776b, 1; Wilson, 777b, 1; Wortman, 778b, 1; Perrett, 779b, 1; Harden, 780b, 1; Flack, 781b, 1; Burns, 782b, 1; Herzog, 783b, 1; Kilduff, 784b, 1; Vaughn, 785b, 1; Deal, 786b, 1; Mann, 787b, 1; Kauff, 788b, 1; Zelder, 789b, 1; Wilson, 790b, 1; Wortman, 791b, 1; Perrett, 792b, 1; Harden, 793b, 1; Flack, 794b, 1; Burns, 795b, 1; Herzog, 796b, 1; Kilduff, 797b, 1; Vaughn, 798b, 1; Deal, 799b, 1; Mann, 800b, 1; Kauff, 801b, 1; Zelder, 802b, 1; Wilson, 803b, 1; Wortman, 804b, 1; Perrett, 805b, 1; Harden, 806b, 1; Flack, 807b, 1; Burns, 808b, 1; Herzog, 809b, 1; Kilduff, 810b, 1; Vaughn, 811b, 1; Deal, 812b, 1; Mann, 813b, 1; Kauff, 814b, 1; Zelder, 815b, 1; Wilson, 816b, 1; Wortman, 817b, 1; Perrett, 818b, 1; Harden, 819b, 1; Flack, 820b, 1; Burns, 821b, 1; Herzog, 822b, 1; Kilduff, 823b, 1; Vaughn, 824b, 1; Deal, 825b, 1; Mann, 826b, 1; Kauff, 827b, 1; Zelder, 828b, 1; Wilson, 829b, 1; Wortman, 830b, 1; Perrett, 831b, 1; Harden, 832b, 1; Flack, 833b, 1; Burns, 834b, 1; Herzog, 835b, 1; Kilduff, 836b, 1; Vaughn, 837b, 1; Deal, 838b, 1; Mann, 839b, 1; Kauff, 840b, 1; Zelder, 841b, 1; Wilson, 842b, 1; Wortman, 843b, 1; Perrett, 844b, 1; Harden, 845b, 1; Flack, 846b, 1; Burns, 847b, 1; Herzog, 848b, 1; Kilduff, 849b, 1; Vaughn, 850b, 1; Deal, 851b, 1; Mann, 852b, 1; Kauff, 853b, 1; Zelder, 854b, 1; Wilson, 855b, 1; Wortman, 856b, 1; Perrett, 857b, 1; Harden, 858b, 1; Flack, 859b, 1; Burns, 860b, 1; Herzog, 861b, 1; Kilduff, 862b, 1; Vaughn, 863b, 1; Deal, 864b, 1; Mann, 865b, 1; Kauff, 866b, 1; Zelder, 867b, 1; Wilson, 868b, 1; Wortman, 869b, 1; Perrett, 870b, 1; Harden, 871b, 1; Flack, 872b, 1; Burns, 873b, 1; Herzog, 874b, 1; Kilduff, 875b, 1; Vaughn, 876b, 1; Deal, 877b, 1; Mann, 878b, 1; Kauff, 879b, 1; Zelder, 880b, 1; Wilson, 881b, 1; Wortman, 882b, 1; Perrett, 883b, 1; Harden, 884b, 1; Flack, 885b, 1; Burns, 886b, 1; Herzog, 887b, 1; Kilduff, 888b, 1; Vaughn, 889b, 1; Deal, 890b, 1; Mann, 891b, 1; Kauff, 892b, 1; Zelder, 893b, 1; Wilson, 894b, 1; Wortman, 895b, 1; Perrett, 896b, 1; Harden, 897b, 1; Flack, 898b, 1; Burns, 899b, 1; Herzog, 900b, 1; Kilduff, 901b, 1; Vaughn, 902b, 1; Deal, 903b, 1; Mann, 904b, 1; Kauff, 905b, 1; Zelder, 906b, 1; Wilson, 907b, 1; Wortman, 908b, 1; Perrett, 909b, 1; Harden, 910b, 1; Flack, 911b, 1; Burns, 912b, 1; Herzog, 913b, 1; Kilduff, 914b, 1; Vaughn, 915b, 1; Deal, 916b, 1; Mann, 917b, 1; Kauff, 918b, 1; Zelder, 919b, 1; Wilson, 920b, 1; Wortman, 921b, 1; Perrett, 922b, 1; Harden, 923b, 1; Flack, 924b,

DEATH NOTICES.

NEW NATIONAL ARMY CLIMBS STEADILY TOWARD COMPLETION

WITH the exemption boards which have not yet completed their quotas for the new army yesterday making up the balance of the army accepted as physically fit. Names of those accepted, waiting or not claiming exemption, or entitled to appeal boards as fit included:

NEW ARMY FIGURES

Seven More Exemption Boards Complete Quotas, Leaving Only Thirty Boards Now Incomplete.

SEVEN more district exemption boards completed their quotas for the new national army yesterday, making a total of fifty-six of Chicago's eighty-six boards to get under the wire. Revised figures show a total of 32,947 men examined, 15,770 rejected, 43,000 claiming exemption, and 15,450 accepted as physically fit and not claiming exemption. The city's total quota of 34,938 will not be completed until each district supplies its pro rata. The service districts which filled their quotas yesterday are:

District	No. Examined	No. Rejected	No. Exempted	No. Accepted
1	1,000	500	1,500	500
2	1,000	500	1,500	500
3	1,000	500	1,500	500
4	1,000	500	1,500	500
5	1,000	500	1,500	500
6	1,000	500	1,500	500
7	1,000	500	1,500	500
8	1,000	500	1,500	500
9	1,000	500	1,500	500
10	1,000	500	1,500	500
11	1,000	500	1,500	500
12	1,000	500	1,500	500
13	1,000	500	1,500	500
14	1,000	500	1,500	500
15	1,000	500	1,500	500
16	1,000	500	1,500	500
17	1,000	500	1,500	500
18	1,000	500	1,500	500
19	1,000	500	1,500	500
20	1,000	500	1,500	500
21	1,000	500	1,500	500
22	1,000	500	1,500	500
23	1,000	500	1,500	500
24	1,000	500	1,500	500
25	1,000	500	1,500	500
26	1,000	500	1,500	500
27	1,000	500	1,500	500
28	1,000	500	1,500	500
29	1,000	500	1,500	500
30	1,000	500	1,500	500
31	1,000	500	1,500	500
32	1,000	500	1,500	500
33	1,000	500	1,500	500
34	1,000	500	1,500	500
35	1,000	500	1,500	500
36	1,000	500	1,500	500
37	1,000	500	1,500	500
38	1,000	500	1,500	500
39	1,000	500	1,500	500
40	1,000	500	1,500	500
41	1,000	500	1,500	500
42	1,000	500	1,500	500
43	1,000	500	1,500	500
44	1,000	500	1,500	500
45	1,000	500	1,500	500
46	1,000	500	1,500	500
47	1,000	500	1,500	500
48	1,000	500	1,500	500
49	1,000	500	1,500	500
50	1,000	500	1,500	500
51	1,000	500	1,500	500
52	1,000	500	1,500	500
53	1,000	500	1,500	500
54	1,000	500	1,500	500
55	1,000	500	1,500	500
56	1,000	500	1,500	500
57	1,000	500	1,500	500
58	1,000	500	1,500	500
59	1,000	500	1,500	500
60	1,000	500	1,500	500
61	1,000	500	1,500	500
62	1,000	500	1,500	500
63	1,000	500	1,500	500
64	1,000	500	1,500	500
65	1,000	500	1,500	500
66	1,000	500	1,500	500
67	1,000	500	1,500	500
68	1,000	500	1,500	500
69	1,000	500	1,500	500
70	1,000	500	1,500	500
71	1,000	500	1,500	500
72	1,000	500	1,500	500
73	1,000	500	1,500	500
74	1,000	500	1,500	500
75	1,000	500	1,500	500
76	1,000	500	1,500	500
77	1,000	500	1,500	500
78	1,000	500	1,500	500
79	1,000	500	1,500	500
80	1,000	500	1,500	500
81	1,000	500	1,500	500
82	1,000	500	1,500	500
83	1,000	500	1,500	500
84	1,000	500	1,500	500
85	1,000	500	1,500	500
86	1,000	500	1,500	500
87	1,000	500	1,500	500
88	1,000	500	1,500	500
89	1,000	500	1,500	500
90	1,000	500	1,500	500
91	1,000	500	1,500	500
92	1,000	500	1,500	500
93	1,000	500	1,500	500
94	1,000	500	1,500	500
95	1,000	500	1,500	500
96	1,000	500	1,500	500
97	1,000	500	1,500	500
98	1,000	500	1,500	500
99	1,000	500	1,500	500
100	1,000	500	1,500	500

The figures on the 30 boards which have not completed their quotas follow:

District	No. Examined	No. Rejected	No. Exempted	No. Accepted
1	1,000	500	1,500	500
2	1,000	500	1,500	500
3	1,000	500	1,500	500
4	1,000	500	1,500	500
5	1,000	500	1,500	500
6	1,000	500	1,500	500
7	1,000	500	1,500	500
8	1,000	500	1,500	500
9	1,000	500	1,500	500
10	1,000	500	1,500	500
11	1,000	500	1,500	500
12	1,000	500	1,500	500
13	1,000	500	1,500	500
14	1,000	500	1,500	500
15	1,000	500	1,500	500
16	1,000	500	1,500	500
17	1,000	500	1,500	500
18	1,000	500	1,500	500
19	1,000	500	1,500	500
20	1,000	500	1,500	500
21	1,000	500	1,500	500
22	1,000	500	1,500	500
23	1,000	500	1,500	500
24	1,000	500	1,500	500
25	1,000	500	1,500	500
26	1,000	500	1,500	500
27	1,000	500	1,500	500
28	1,000	500	1,500	500
29	1,000	500	1,500	500
30	1,000	500	1,500	500

District	No. Examined	No. Rejected	No. Exempted	No. Accepted
1	1,000	500	1,500	500
2	1,000	500	1,500	500
3	1,000	500	1,500	500
4	1,000	500	1,500	500
5	1,000	500	1,500	500
6	1,000	500	1,500	500
7	1,000	500	1,500	500
8	1,000	500	1,500	500
9	1,000	500	1,500	500
10	1,000	500	1,500	500
11	1,000	500	1,500	500
12	1,000	500	1,500	500
13	1,000	500	1,500	500
14	1,000	500	1,500	500
15	1,000	500	1,500	500
16	1,000	500	1,500	500
17	1,000	500	1,500	500
18	1,000	500	1,500	500
19	1,000	500	1,500	500
20	1,000	500	1,500	500
21	1,000	500	1,500	500
22	1,000	500	1,500	500
23	1,000	500	1,500	500
24	1,000	500	1,500	500
25	1,000	500	1,500	500
26	1,000	500	1,500	500
27	1,000	500	1,500	500
28	1,000	500	1,500	500
29	1,000	500	1,500	500
30	1,000	500	1,500	500

District	No. Examined	No. Rejected	No. Exempted	No. Accepted
1	1,000	500	1,500	500
2	1,000	500	1,500	500
3	1,000	500	1,500	500
4	1,000	500	1,500	500
5	1,000	500	1,500	500
6	1,000	500	1,500	500
7	1,000	500	1,500	500
8	1,000	500	1,500	500
9	1,000	500	1,500	500
10	1,000	500	1,500	500
11	1,000	500	1,500	500
12	1,000	500	1,500	500
13	1,000	500	1,500	500
14	1,000	500	1,500	500
15	1,000	500	1,500	500
16	1,000	500	1,500	500
17	1,000	500	1,500	500
18	1,000	500	1,500	500
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Scott, Follie	2500	Lewiston
Smith, W. F.	2175	Ashland
Smith, Henry	2175	Ashland
Schneider, R. W.	2535	Ashland-cv.
Shaw, J. H.	2175	Milliken
Turley, Joseph	2725	Harmon
Tilgner, Frank F.	2515	Lewiston
Townsend, W. H.	2515	Lewiston
Trapp, Walter	2535	Harmon
Trapp, Walter	2535	Harmon
Wink, Joseph	2725	Wood-cv.

DISTRICT 13.

Barnett, F.	2525	Harmon
Barnett, G.	2525	Harmon
Chapman, C. H.	2725	Harmon
Cole, M. H.	2725	Harmon
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1917.

"With Energy and Sleepless Vigilance, Go Forward to Give Us Victory!"
—Abraham Lincoln.

* 13

CO-OPERATION OR CALAMITY, IS U. S. RAIL PROBLEM

Analysis of Traffic Needs
Shows the Situation
Is Serious.

(This is the first of a series of articles by Mr. Hyde on the railroad situation.)

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

The railroad problem in the United States for the coming fall and winter is extremely serious, and it is alarming. It will require the greatest co-operation on the part of shippers, railroads, and public officials to prevent something like a disaster.

This view is not shared by some prominent railroad men. It is held by a majority of those who are well informed as to present and probable future conditions in the country.

It is admitted that the railroads have done almost miracles in pooling their resources and increasing their efficiency. It is also true that shippers generally have, by promptly loading and unloading cars and by increasing the load carried by each car, helped to greatly increase the traffic handled with the same equipment.

General Effort Needed.

But if experience proves anything, it will be necessary for railroads, their patrons and everybody else concerned to make still greater exertions or the wheels of ordinary business will be largely blocked before next spring.

Here are some admitted facts which should help the reader, who cares to take the trouble, to form his own conclusions as to what is likely to happen:

For the first time in history the railroads of the United States show a summer shortage of freight cars in 1917.

On Aug. 1, 1917, the roads had a demand for 33,700 more cars than they could furnish. On July 1, 1916, there was a surplus of unused freight cars in the country amounting to 32,000. On Aug. 1, 1916—one year ago—there were 31,000 freight cars idle.

Traffic Increases One-fourth.

It is greatly to the credit of both railroads and shippers that the car surplus of last year was not charged into a much greater car shortage than 33,000, one considers that the actual freight traffic handled has increased during the year by 25 per cent.

The railroads have added practically nothing to their equipment in the way of freight cars and locomotives since a year ago. The official figures show an increase of 3 per cent in the number of freight cars over 1916. But in that year the number of cars was actually less than in 1915. This year's tiny jump brings back the number to about what it was two years ago.

There are several reasons why American railroads have not increased their equipment during the last year, for some of which they should be blamed. It is only necessary to mention one or two. It may be best in the words of Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and chairman of the advisory council of the national council of defense.

Locomotives vs. Livers.

"American manufacturers have a capacity for making 6,000 locomotives a year," said Mr. Willard to me in Washington. "We can keep them all at home and lose the war. Russia has immediate and pressing need for 1,000 locomotives. France and our other allies are in similar need.

"The more locomotives we send to Russia," said Mr. Willard, "the fewer soldiers we shall have to send to France."

Furthermore it is now feared that the motor of the western battle field which is to be taken over by American troops is located about 450 miles from the ocean port which is to be their base. American engineers and workmen are already busy building ample facilities from deep water to the battle front to handle all the supplies, munitions, and movements of the United States troops. A four or perhaps an eight track railroad, with long, with sufficient equipment to feed and supply a great army, will alone make large drafts on the manufacturing facilities of the United States.

Demands Are Growing.

It is certain that the demands which will be made on the railroads during the next six months will be enormously greater than during the same period last year. During the next six months there will be 1,500,000 men must be moved more than 1,000 miles. Thirty-two cantonments and tent cities of 40,000 inhabitants each must be furnished and constantly supplied with food, munitions, and equipment. Some of these great training camps are located far from railroad centers on branch lines. It will take more time to serve such encampments than if the same number of people were located in or near a great city.

The government has bought and is buying in incredibly large quantities of raw materials and manufactured materials. They must all be moved. The wheat and corn are beginning to move. The biggest wheat crop in the history of the country is being shipped. An enormous corn crop will be harvested within sixty days.

We have undertaken to supply food and fuel to half the world. All these things will make huge demands on the railroads.

In to Win.

"We must win the war at whatever cost or sacrifice," said Daniel Willard. "No cost or sacrifice could be so great as that involved in a national defeat. Troops, munitions, war material of whatever nature will be given right of way on the railroads. Everything else must wait on the military needs of the government."

There are tremendous forces at work to help save the situation. What they are and how they can be effective will be described in future articles.

'THE PHILISTINE' TAKES ROOMS OF LITTLE THEATER

Maurice Brownes Go
to New York City;
New Plays.

Exit the Little Theater and enter "The Philistine," where there will be "no long haired men and no bob-haired women." Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Brownes, who piloted the Little Theater through four and a half years of financial shoals only to land at last upon the rocks, are done with the hand box playhouse with its eighty seats and room for six in the boxes.

Up on the fourth floor of the Fine Arts building, way down the hall and around back, a little company of players who will play-act in The Philistine this year went through their first rehearsal last night.

"We are going to pack up our puppets, our marionettes, and go to New York," said Van Volkenburg (Mrs. Brownes) yesterday. "Those who used to help us in The Work are either ill or their husbands or sweethearts have gone to the war."

"Yes, New York—it is so different there. Here in Chicago, those who love The Work don't seem to get together. It's easier to see them in New York. It has the atmosphere."

"These new people can't call it the Little Theater. We have the name registered. It is ours. Where we go it goes."

And so the Little Theater has been tied up in a bundle and carried away.

The New Idea.

Elisba Cook, who holds the lease of "The Philistine," successor to the Little Theater, said last night:

"Don't refer to me as the leading light. I'm just a little company of people. All interested alike, who have ideas. We've been chartered as 'The Playshop.' We will present new plays by new writers and artists will play the scenes for the love of it. Our object is to develop talent—give worthy ones a start toward success."

Then a list of supporting members was revealed. Among them are the following:

WRITERS—Kenneth Sawyer Goodman, Ben Hecht, Alice Gerstenberg, Frederick Bruger, Florence Kiper, and Oscar Wolf.

PLAYERS—Dorothy Edson, Margaret Allen, Mrs. David Baxter, Lou Wall Moore, Helen Cook, Helen Connor, Lester Luther, George Wolff, Winifred Carnegie, Myrtle Sheldon, and Grace Robertson.

ARTISTS—Milton Newman, Lionel Robertson, Harry Newell, Ralph Fletcher, Raymond, Carl N. Werntz, and Victor Higgins.

PAINTERS—Kenne Addison, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Aldis, Mrs. Laurence Arnold, Alfred Baker, E. H. Bennett, Arthur Bissell, Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, Mrs. MacArthur, Mrs. H. H. Brown, Isabella Holt, E. L. Pollock, Wallace Rice, Mrs. William P. Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kirk, Mrs. Louis Ellsworth, Mrs. Lavinia Morris, Mrs. J. H. MacArthur, Mrs. H. H. Brown, Mrs. Ogden McClure, Arthur Meeker, James W. Morrison, Henry J. Patten, Augustus Peabody, Toby Rubovits, and Howard Shaw.

The First Bill.

"The Egg and the Hen," a story of the Chicago ghetto by Kenneth Sawyer Goodman and Ben Hecht; "Lady Lotus Eyes," by Benjamin Furber; "Dead Eyes," a dramatic sketch by H. H. Evers, and "Katy," by Mary Allen, will be the first productions. These will be presented in October.

ALDERMAN AND COP LOCK WHEELS ON TRAFFIC RULE

With great address it is announced that Police Commissioner William T. Barry of the Chicago Police Department is to say, he will either be dismissed from his office or he will resign. Ald. J. H. McDonough of 544 West Thirty-seventh street, Fifth ward, promised Police Commissioner Barry as much yesterday. Police Commissioner Barry is waiting for the alderman to go to the city hall.

Ald. McDonough, according to the police, has been warned a number of times against obscuring his license number under a couple of spots of paint. Yesterday he was charged with having defaced his license number. He was charged with having defaced his license number. He was charged with having defaced his license number.

"Oh, go to hell!" said the alderman to the police. "I won't listen to you." And he brushed past, entering his car with his friends.

Police Commissioner Barry stepped on the running board and personally in his duty. McDonough displayed his alderman's star.

"I should worry," said Barry, and he hung on. The car went east in Randolph street, crossed Clark street against the traffic regulations, and came to a stop when Police Commissioner Barry put up his hand. This time the summons was served and on three charges: violating an officer, disorderly conduct, and violating the automobile code.

Then Ald. McDonough laughed a harsh and scornful laugh as he crumpled up the summons. He pulled the summons out of his pocket and threw it away. "I'll get your job," he said.

Police Commissioner Barry probably didn't sleep last night.

Mrs. Smale Not Present to Prosecute Ousted Sleuth

Mrs. Edward Smale failed to appear yesterday before Judge Stark in the Court of Domestic Relations to prosecute her charge of nonsupport against her husband, who was recently ousted from the police force. The former detective sergeant told the judge the charge was unfounded, as he had given her \$150 during the month. Mrs. Pearl Smale said she was to appear on a charge of disorderly conduct, was also absent. Her husband said she was ill. Sergeant Smale said his presence at Mrs. Smale's home was necessitated by his duties. It was at her house that many of the poker games for women took place, in connection with which Smale was dismissed from the force.

BLACK AND TAN VICE WIDE OPEN IN OLD LEVEE

South Side Police Captains Face Investigation
Following Raids.

Certain south side police captains may be called before Chief of Police Schuetzler today to explain why vice again flourishes openly in the center of Chicago's old levee district in the neighborhood of Twenty-second and Dearborn streets.

The houses on both sides of a dozen women have been soliciting openly from doorways and windows at all hours of the day and night.

Chief Opens Investigation.

Detective Sergeant Ralph Busse, who led the raids, declared that, despite the fact he and several of the detectives with him are widely known in the district, women called to them from the houses at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Chief of Police Schuetzler declined to state exactly what action he intends to take. Men from the offices of the first and second deputy superintendents of police were sent into the district Tuesday day. The chief said the results of the investigation will determine his action.

The Twenty-second street police station is at 210 West Twenty-second street, within a few hundred yards of the district house.

Whites and Negroes Mingle.

"No, I don't think it possible," the chief admitted.

A Tribune reporter walked through the district at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. He found the women much bolder than in the days before John E. W. Wayman waged the bitter battle which resulted in suppression of vice there.

The reporter walked along Dearborn street south of Twenty-second and was hailed by women at nearly every door and window in a dozen or more houses on both sides of the street. White and Negro women mingled. Negro men were freely invited to enter houses occupied by white women.

SUIT ACCUSES THE MAYOR AND AID OF ANTI-WAR PLAN

Film Company Avers
Ban on 'Spy' Opposes
U. S. Efforts.

Mayor Thompson and Second Deputy of Police Funkhouser are practically charged with treason in a bill to be filed by the Fox Film company in the United States District court today.

The bill was drawn yesterday by Zeiler & Schwartz and asks an injunction to restrain the mayor, second deputy, and Chief Schuetzler from preventing the production in Chicago of the film drama, "The Spy," which it had been planned to present at the Ritz-Carlton hotel on Monday. Maj. Funkhouser, the city's official movie drama censor, has declined to issue a permit unless certain scenes are deleted.

War Views Cited.

"Mayor William Hale Thompson," the bill reads, "has repeatedly expressed himself publicly and privately as opposed to the war and opposed to the prosecution thereof by the United States. Such city officials as he conspires to reflect his attitude and the refusal of a permit for 'The Spy' is in accord with the general schemes of Mayor Thompson to discourage propaganda by means of the film drama, and to prevent the exhibition of the same in the United States."

The excuse given for the refusal of the permit by Maj. Funkhouser was that the picture illustrated the causes for which the United States is at war and would encourage the successful prosecution of the war.

Prior Cases Cited.

"Maj. Funkhouser," the bill proceeds, "heretofore has refused permits for motion pictures depicting the events of the war and the conduct of the war by Germany on the ground that it would offend the German living in Chicago, and since the declaration of war he has established a rule in his department against issuing permits for such pictures."

"The bill declares that 'The Spy' depicts the adventures of a young American who loses his life in his attempt to save Germany from the clutches of the Kaiser."

"The 'Spy' is a patriotic and inspiring story of a man who is willing to die for his country. It is a story of a man who is willing to die for his country. It is a story of a man who is willing to die for his country."

Second Bomb Snuff in Vain at Snuff Plant

For the second time in three weeks an unsuccessful attempt was made Thursday night to blow up the plant of the Copenhagen Snuff company, Colorado and Kildare avenues. A bomb placed on the ground beside the building did only slight damage, most of its force going downward. A similar attempt was made three weeks ago. The deed is thought to be the result of labor troubles, a number of the employees being on strike.

Emma Goldman Speaks at Seven Cents a Head

It was a disappointed crowd that left last night, when Emma Goldman made a speech at the Chicago Public Library. She had given the talk last night. When a collection was taken the chairman suggested the audience must be composed chiefly of detectives, as the average contribution was 7 cents per capita. Accompanying Miss Goldman, who is getting fat, was Ben Goldman in a sport shirt, wearing a "I'm a Communist" badge, and a "I'm a Communist" badge.

ONE OF THE JOYS OF GOLF IS GETTING OUT IN THE OPEN



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BEG YOUR PARDON!

INDICT JUSTICE PARK OFFICIALS FOR CONSPIRACY

State's Attorney Hoyne's office yesterday made good the ultimatum to prosecute the officials who failed to close country saloons on Sunday when indicted grand jury charging six trustees and the manager of Justice Park with conspiracy. The indictment—a blanket affair—charged the officials with conspiring to permit saloons in Justice Park to run on Sunday.

Those indicted are Henry F. Wahl, president; Frank Hlavacek, August Kuehl, John Dobieski, Louis Kalous, and John Kuinka, trustees; and Frank Uher, village marshal.

More than twenty witnesses testified. Among them were Mrs. Martha Urban and Mrs. Marie Kuehl, owners of village saloons, who testified that the saloons kept open on Sundays despite the fact that State's Attorney Hoyne had ordered the village officials to clamp down on the saloons.

LONG DISTANCE WOOLING CHAMP 'HATES WOMEN'

John F. Beckwith, arrested by the postal authorities in Cleveland, is said to be the champion long distance lover-maker of the country. He is declared to have swindled women all over the nation when he never saw by making love to them by letter.

"I hate women," Beckwith said in his cell yesterday—"which may explain his success in making love to them."

"I answered one of his matrimonial ads just for fun," said Mrs. A. E. Peterson of Ryomoo, Ill., to whom he owes his arrest. "I received an ardent love letter couched in beautiful language. He claimed to be a millionaire. Then he sent a photograph of a handsome man. Next he asked me for \$500 as a loan. Nothing doing. He reduced it to \$150, then to \$100. Nothing doing. So he quit me. I turned over his letters to the postal authorities."

City Hall Mystery Blazes Into Electric Flare-Ups

Clusters of electric light bulbs in corners grouped in a strange fashion at the Washington and Randolph street corners of the city hall, arousing much speculation regarding the probable meaning and purpose, took recognizable form yesterday when workmen bleached the bulbs and inserted new ones establishing the humorous groupings as American flags.

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100 Michigan Masons on Way to Chicago

Muskegon, Mich., Aug. 24.—75 exemplify degrees west in the Muskegon order more than 100 masons of Muskegon and Grand Haven lodges left for Chicago Friday night on the Goodrich boat for a week and visit with King Oscar lodge. The visit is the result of a similar trip made by King Oscar lodge a few weeks ago to this city.

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State's Attorney Hoyne's office yesterday made good the ultimatum to prosecute the officials who failed to close country saloons on Sunday when indicted grand jury charging six trustees and the manager of Justice Park with conspiracy. The indictment—a blanket affair—charged the officials with conspiring to permit saloons in Justice Park to run on Sunday.

Those indicted are Henry F. Wahl, president; Frank Hlavacek, August Kuehl, John Dobieski, Louis Kalous, and John Kuinka, trustees; and Frank Uher, village marshal.

More than twenty witnesses testified. Among them were Mrs. Martha Urban and Mrs. Marie Kuehl, owners of village saloons, who testified that the saloons kept open on Sundays despite the fact that State's Attorney Hoyne had ordered the village officials to clamp down on the saloons.

LONG DISTANCE WOOLING CHAMP 'HATES WOMEN'

John F. Beckwith, arrested by the postal authorities in Cleveland, is said to be the champion long distance lover-maker of the country. He is declared to have swindled women all over the nation when he never saw by making love to them by letter.

"I hate women," Beckwith said in his cell yesterday—"which may explain his success in making love to them."

"I answered one of his matrimonial ads just for fun," said Mrs. A. E. Peterson of Ryomoo, Ill., to whom he owes his arrest. "I received an ardent love letter couched in beautiful language. He claimed to be a millionaire. Then he sent a photograph of a handsome man. Next he asked me for \$500 as a loan. Nothing doing. He reduced it to \$150, then to \$100. Nothing doing. So he quit me. I turned over his letters to the postal authorities."

City Hall Mystery Blazes Into Electric Flare-Ups

Clusters of electric light bulbs in corners grouped in a strange fashion at the Washington and Randolph street corners of the city hall, arousing much speculation regarding the probable meaning and purpose, took recognizable form yesterday when workmen bleached the bulbs and inserted new ones establishing the humorous groupings as American flags.

Emma Goldman Speaks at Seven Cents a Head

It was a disappointed crowd that left last night, when Emma Goldman made a speech at the Chicago Public Library. She had given the talk last night. When a collection was taken the chairman suggested the audience must be composed chiefly of detectives, as the average contribution was 7 cents per capita. Accompanying Miss Goldman, who is getting fat, was Ben Goldman in a sport shirt, wearing a "I'm a Communist" badge, and a "I'm a Communist" badge.

100 Michigan Masons on Way to Chicago

Muskegon, Mich., Aug. 24.—75 exemplify degrees west in the Muskegon order more than 100 masons of Muskegon and Grand Haven lodges left for Chicago Friday night on the Goodrich boat for a week and visit with King Oscar lodge. The visit is the result of a similar trip made by King Oscar lodge a few weeks ago to this city.

THREE DEAD IN DAYS' TOLL OF CHICAGO AUTOS

Aged Woman Is Run
Down While Trying
to Cross Street.

Three persons were killed in automobile accidents in Chicago yesterday, one of them an old woman, Mrs. Nora Carson, 53 years old, of 7424 Drexel avenue. She became confused when attempting to cross the street at Cottage Grove avenue and Seventy-fourth street and was run down by the automobile of Knute Johnson of 4242 Langley avenue.

John Carnick, a saloonkeeper of 3235 West Twenty-sixth street, was killed when he was thrown against a telephone post at Archer avenue and Sixty-fourth street. He was riding with Joseph B. Irla of 2308 West Fifty-eighth street, owner of the car and Lieut. James F. Day of the Hyde Park station when the car skidded and struck the post. Day was seriously hurt and Joseph Irla was shaken up. Bilekka was unhurt.

Peter Conilla of 111 West Grand avenue, a laborer employed on the municipal pier, was killed when run down by a truck upon which, it was said, he attempted to jump.

J. H. Nutwong of 444 South Marshfield avenue was dangerously wounded last night when the automobile in which he was driving was struck by a Baltimore and Ohio train at Forty-third and Leavitt streets.

U. S. INTERESTED IN MAIL ORDER DISCLOSURES

Federal government officials at Washington focused attention yesterday on the operation of the Chicago string of stock selling mail order houses in the eastern and mid western states.

Investigation into the whole matter is expected at the hands of the next grand jury.

Charge Small Dairy Used Bottles of Large One

Warrants were issued yesterday against Vladimir Chapak and Alois Jachata of the Cleary Dairy company by Justice Lewis, charging refilling milk bottles in violation of the law. It is alleged they sold milk in bottles bearing the Cleary & Chapak name. Application was made by Herman Kurta to Attorney General Brundage, who authorized the prosecution. It was hinted the case was taken to Brundage instead of being retained for the sole purpose of a number of Sunday saloon cases recently in Oak Park by the state's attorney's office.

Claimed by Two, \$60 by Tuesday FOR FIRST ONE

Judge Block, in the Court of Domestic Relations, was hearing Mrs. Nathan Meyers was talking.

"Judge," she said, "when you told him to give the money to my sister, I gave her the money and she gave it to my sister. I got a divorce because my wife didn't appear," said Nathan. At this point a large woman stepped forward and held up her finger.

"Judge," she said, "just wait. I'm his legal wife." And she looked at the other Mrs. Meyers with withering scorn. "He married me in Texas."

"Next Tuesday," said the judge to Nathan, "you show up with \$60 for your first wife or you go to jail."

Lanehon Arranged for Italian War Envoy

William Moore Patch, who is directing the tour the Italian war films for the Italian government throughout the United States, will give a luncheon at the Blackstone hotel today in honor of Gen. Guglielmotti of the Italian general staff. Invited to meet Gen. Guglielmotti are Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry and his staff, twenty prominent Chicago newspaper men, and between forty and fifty other regular army officers now stationed in Chicago. Gen. Guglielmotti will leave for Washington tomorrow night.

ONE STEAK, \$21

Just a Piece of One at That
Found in Pan Washer's Pocket;
Wages Held Up; Suit.

TWENTY-ONE dollars is too much money to give up for a few square inches of beefsteak, despite the high cost of living. At least that is what John Ashe, 35 West Illinois street, thinks.

Ashe was employed as a pan washer for the Stevens Building Catering company. May 18 last, he says, was made memorable to him by the gift of a small piece of beefsteak which a diner had left on a plate. The delighted pan washer put the beefsteak in his pocket, intending to take it home that night, but the restaurant management had him searched, and what was considered incriminating evidence was found in his pocket in shape of the steak.

Ashe says he was discharged without a chance to explain that the cook had given the meat to him and was not paid his wages, amounting to \$21. So he has brought suit for the \$21 through George A. Berry, attorney. On Wednesday the court will be asked to decide the momentous question of the price of the steak. Ashe, according to his attorney, is willing to pay for the steak, but he considers \$21 too high.

J. B. Scott of the Stevens Building Catering company, when questioned about the suit, declined to give any particulars, merely saying Ashe had been discharged and that the case probably would not go to court, as it was "being adjusted."

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SOLDIERS ARREST MAYOR'S AGENT; INSULTED THEM

Jacob Hendricks, Aurora
Politician, Circulates
the Republican.

William von Thompson's army attorney in Aurora met up with bad luck yesterday when he found himself arrested on a charge of insulting soldiers in a salooning way. Jacob Hendricks, who is the diplomatic agent of the Chicago mayor in the distribution of the Republican, the mayor's mouthpiece, is in jail. He will remain in jail until federal agents dispose of him.

Since William Stocker, chief clerk in the city attorney's office, was given, to employ the idiom, the "republic" by the citizens of Aurora, when he attempted to circulate the Republican, which the citizens regard as a seditious publication, the interests of U.S. Bill have been safeguarded by Jacob Hendricks, who is indigenous to Aurora.

An Extraordinary Party.

Jake is referred to as an extraordinary party because he is extraordinary in a number of celebrated branches. Citizens of Aurora say that by studying Jake one is offered a vicarious estimate of Mayor Johnson's conduct in connection with the sage observation that birds of a feather had better be rolling stones for all the moss they'll gather in Aurora.

Jake stands at a considerable height when unreeling, being emphasized in the forward, or bow, region, as the sailors have it, by an abdominal protrusion which might be considered irksome were this contraband not counterbalanced in the rear by a similarly emphatic circumference, rendering a very fair sort of equilibrium. In a manner of speaking, Jake's eye might unkindly be described as "googled," as it sags in pursuit of some elusive object, or popped out by reason of excessive playing upon the nose.

A Luminous Woe.

Upon Jake's nose there dwells a luminous wart, like a searchlight, the which to load Jake's protrusion into matters requiring investigation. In Aurora, they say, Jake has had his nose into almost everything in town and the wart still shines.

Jake always tries to maintain the same line of endeavor. Before he engaged himself in a manner of speaking, Jake's eye might unkindly be described as "googled," as it sags in pursuit of some elusive object, or popped out by reason of excessive playing upon the nose.

Why They Arrested Him.

Yesterday Jake was propped up against a telephone post when Companies D and I of the Third Illinois Infantry were passing on their way to dinner. Lieut. James F. Day was in the lead. Jake turned to a number of curbside photographers and said:

"There go the poor — on their way to feed now."

Even Jake's words were a little paled at this harsh remark. Not Jake. He just laughed, gosh darn it. But in a minute he didn't. The soldiers grabbed him and hustled him off to jail. Jake knows the law; he formerly was a court reporter. He demanded bail. Just because he knows so much law, he didn't get it. He threatens to start something. So does the government.

HELD PRISONER IN RESORT FOR 10 DAYS, SAYS WIDOW

Lured from the Northwestern station here, Mrs. Mary McLaughlin, a recently young widow of Vancouver, B. C., was held a prisoner for ten days in a disorderly house, from which she escaped yesterday with her 10-month-old child, and escaped to Waukegan, where she told her story.

She was on her way to Oak Park, she said, to make her home with her aunt, Mrs. Mildred McLaughlin, who was waiting at the station. For three hours she waited. Then, she says, a white dressed man spoke to her, and she told him of her plight. He asked the name of her aunt.

"Why, I live next door to her," he said. "I'll take you there."

She accompanied him to a limousine. They drove for about twenty minutes. Then he led her into a "big house." Her clothes were taken from her, and for ten days she was a prisoner. She fought her captor and finally collapsed. This, she believes, led to her release. She was first robbed of all her money, \$70.

State's Attorney Welch of Lake county, to whom she told her story, notified Hinton G. Chabot, in charge of the local bureau of investigation of the department of justice, who said he would start an inquiry.

CHARGE GRAFT IN WABASH AVENUE PAVING WORK

Another petition for a writ of injunction in which it is charged that an attempt to force a patented wood preserving oil into a contract for concrete block paving was filed in the Circuit court yesterday by Frederick F. Van and Henry Schoellkopf, property owners. The injunction seeks to restrain the city from letting the contract for the paving of South Wabash avenue, between Congress and Twelfth streets, which, according to the petition, is going to cost \$88,000.

It is alleged in the petition that because of the form in which the contract is drawn up a certain distribute oil is to be used in the paving work, and that this oil is a patented article and controlled by the Republic Creosoting company.

The Tribune Investors' Guide

Advertisers to inquirers are based upon information which they consider to be reliable, fair, and unprejudiced, but beyond the usual care and effort in securing such information The Times assumes no responsibility.

Inquirers must bear the signature and address of writer in order to receive editorial attention and to be entitled to publish interest will be published. If an inquirer is not of general interest it will be mailed provided stamp is inclosed. Address letters to Investors' Guide.

L. Kraft & Bros. Company.
L. M. T. J. Janderling, With The J. Kraft & Bros. company has been doing a rapidly increasing business in the manufacture and sale of choice meats. His sales are amounting to \$100,000. Last year his capital is only \$100,000. To provide more capital the company is selling \$50,000 of preferred stock. There will be a lot of healthy stock users in the future. Detailed reports of profits are not furnished, but it is stated that in the first four months of this year over \$100,000 net was earned. The company seems to be entitled to a good rank among the shares of smaller industrial companies. It is not, of course, suitable for a savings investment.

It usually figure out at about 6% per share. The company has been in business and only 5-1/2 per cent was earned. In the first half of 1917 \$200,000 a share was earned compared with \$100,000 in the first half of 1916. The stock is nearly all water.

American Steel Foundries.
J. C.-American Steel Foundries earned nearly \$4,000,000 net in the six months ending June 30, 1917. The company paid the rate of 45 per cent a year on the stock. Dividends of 14 per cent quarterly have been paid in the last year. The company will receive the \$1,000,000 of first mortgage bonds on Oct. 1. Presumably if large earnings continue a bonus will be used to retire debentures. This stock has been reviewed recently.

Brief Answers.
H. C. F.-The American Hide and Leather company will pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the common stock of the leather stock Oct. 1, leaving about 115 per cent of accrued dividends. In the year ended June 30 last the company's earnings were \$1,000,000.

Perfection Tire and Rubber.—C. W. H.: The Perfection Tire and Rubber company has been selling tires for some two years. It frequently has issued statements urging overhauls to take more stock and induce their friends to buy shares in order to move more capital. The company could reach a monthly production of a certain number of tires and could earn enormous dividends. No statement of past earnings or distribution of dividends for the year has been made public. There is reason to believe that a balance sheet backed by an independent audit would show that the company has lost more than three-fourths water. The stock is at 29 cents.

General Cigar Company.—W. H.: The General Cigar company has paid a dividend of 10 per cent on its \$5,000,000 of preferred stock and five per cent has been paying a quarterly on \$15,104,600 common. Earn-

ing has been 10 per cent on the preferred and sinking fund charges. This amounts to 15 per cent on preferred stock.

H. K.—The United Motors corporation has issued a brief report for the year ended June 30, showing gross sales of \$1,000,000, net sales of \$750,000, \$150,000 before allowing for war taxes. This amounts to \$625 a share. As the war taxes may take a considerable part of this the outlook for the near future is not particularly encouraging.

M. E. R.—The Federal Deposit and Chemical corporation has issued a report whatever and has paid no dividends. The fact that the stock is offered at 10 cents would seem to indicate that earnings are not satisfactory. The first mortgage is 6 per cent notes were paid off 10 recently.

H. W. S. Fama, Ill.—The Wilson Tire and Rubber company has never replied to requests for information.

the Coal Situation

Diamond Every Week
\$3 Per Year

Journal. Read regularly by nearly every one
Circulation Dept., Manhattan Bldg., Chicago

EDITORIAL PAGE

K DIAMOND

4, 1917

**NEW YORK
PITTSBURGH
WASHINGTON**

\$3.00 Per Year

men who are willing by the others and those they cannot the matter of force the competition of price of a commod- officers may say, that the law of been abrogated. It does not make it be the theory of in their possession, they act foolish and admit that it was all wrong and a mistake.

And it is all wrong. They have no right to a profit. Why the devil a coal man should expect to make and keep any money is more than we can figure out. Still, there are a few, occasionally, who don't understand. They haven't yet learned that making money is the exclusive privilege of the other fellow. The initiate know better. They know they are the "stewards of the

the fact in the law still is operative to ask a renunciation the same time the jury.

... must have the industry. It is fighting along with nothing seeks the support proposing a policy cannot act. This that America can

...adopts an attitude which is more in line with industrial life. Co-operation and profit will fail.

Wandering Afield

At the outset of the war, we called upon the government to form a board to control coal because, as we said, coal was our first line of defense. At that time, we outlined the things to be done, namely: To assure miners to the mines and cars to the railroads that the supply to the people might be sufficient; to effect

any one stout suit and trousers and then pass it on to the next man. As the men grew into it, the last of the line. There was nothing there was nothing determined his he grew to man-time he indulged would have felt bought his suits or could have a beggar. In his equal and fair distribution that no district might get too much while another finished; to supply coal to our allies since they were unable to supply it to themselves; to fix a price on coal so that it would be fair to the operators and not unjust burden upon the consumer; and, to arrange to develop the by-products which are needed if the explosive makers are to supply the soldiers with ammunition. This program gave the nation a world of things to do. It was a tremendous job that the nation was to undertake and it

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get coal or how the army is to get the by-products which will support explosive making. Everyone has narrowed his mind down to the point of fixing the price.

YOUNG, ONE WITH SOME EXP-
 in keeping records; good chance
 Apply in own handwri-
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MEN - EXPERIENCED, C
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 MAURICE L. ROTHSCHIL
 Cor. State and Jackson.

N.-YOUNG, 17 TO
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Apply 8th floor.

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CORACE L. ROTHSCHIL
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N.-YOUNG, QUICK AND INTE
not under 17 years of age, for
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to attend; no previous experience
for advancement. Apply in person
308 W. Montross St., Cor. Bithar-
Inquire for MR. R. J. DALY.

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TO INCLOSE AND STAMP CH
piece work. Apply J. F. EAST
333 S. Franklin-st., 7th floor.

CLERK-YOUNG MAN: MUST

W D 210, Tribune.
NIGHT YARD CLERK—\$47.50. The
Night Yard Clerk, 1115 S. La Salle
St., CLERK—MUST HAVE GOOD
night, accurate, good at figures, can
write, and be able to take dictation.
Offers good opportunity. Write to
state experience, a salary ex-
pectation, and references to
Address: Mr. J. J. O'Connell,
Address: E M 149, Tribune.

CLERK—YOUNG MAN, FOR M
the office of a large business firm.
experience, reference and salary
to start. Address: Mr. J. J. O'Connell,
Address: E M 149, Tribune.

MAN—EASTERN RE-
cognizing its station forces of
of the draft and is now offering
in its office from \$1000 to \$3000,
and several vacancies in cities
of 100,000 to 200,000 people. Salaries
from \$45 to \$200 per month; those
will go to middle aged men
with previous office experience.
unusual ability in connection
with the office. Offer of a
in detail relative to your ex-
perience and salary to start.
Address: Mr. J. J. O'Connell,
Address: E M 149, Tribune.

MAN—AT 138 N. Dearborn

ACCOUNTANTS: state experience; commercial accounting; references, and salary; positions; Address: P. O. Box 571, Miami.

ASSISTING CLERK - ASSISTANT
mercantile establishment; only experienced need apply; state in writing if wanted. Address: E. 10th St., Miami.

ASSISTING CLERK - BETWEEN 20 AND 30
employment for competent at once.
ROSENWALD & WELL,
1514 W. Kline.

BOOKKEEPER - WELL ESTABLISHED
profit sharing advantages; position for a reliable person; salary must have been mfg. preferred. Address: E. 10th St., Miami.

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living concern in a small town; position in a position of trust and chance for advancement; age and giving references. Address: Tribune.

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Good South Side real estate exchange; secure salary; experience and salary expected.

good opportunity for young men to get into position of
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CHAPEL—WHOLESALE
good chances for young men
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CHAPEL—IN FACTORY
experience, age, and salary
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FOUNTAIN MAN—EXPER
at once; good wage. 145
way 40.
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Mr. splendid opportunity
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must be able to speak
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Office and Fact
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18 YEARS OF AGE
 to learn trade; salary
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\$27.

1 ROOM

With all the conveniences: sun parlor, kitchenette, etc.; close to lake, 15 min. to loop via

S. W. COR. 7th New building.

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6 N. Clark-st.

4 & 5

New and very high
enclosed sun porch
room and dining-ro-
om, linen closet, of-
fice, bath, and beach
at Sun Park and beach.

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AGENT ON PREMISES

WM. T.
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TO RENT—BEST RARE

**4 ROOMS A
\$30 AND UP**

Elegant large modern
dividual porches, central
steam heat, hot water
system, janitor service,
raised outside stairs, fire
filled with trees, flower
450 E. 34TH ST.
NEAR THE L.A. RIVER
ONLY A FEW LEFT

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Beautifully appurten-
ing in the excellent
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N. W. COR. WOOD-
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7 AND 8 ROOM
SUN PARLORS AND
ELEGANT PORCHES
ing rooms and dining
solid mahogany; price
to \$150

W. K. YOUNG & BRO.
4716 & Lake Park-av.
TO RENT
NEW BUILDING
50th Place and
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3, 4, 5
These charming
attractively located
ten Park; elevated
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Janitor with
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TO RENT—CHOICE MO.
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6631-39 Kenwood-av. 3
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4706 Grand-bld. 3 r.
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DELIGHTFULLY LOCATED
MENTS IN THE CHOICE
SECTION OF H
Cor. Blackstone
and 3d cor. 8 rooms, 3
lorn. Spacious rooms
extensive; extremely
building, block from
blocks from Chicago
back. RENT \$125.
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73d-st. and Vernon-av.
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7410-43. Greiner-av.
7138-41. Ridgeland-av.
4 and 5 rooms
sun parlors, screened ad
comely decorated throughout
Replaces bookcase
Asami on premises.
GLATT &
6841 51stoy Island-av.

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Flat 1—4202 Michigan
Flat 2—501 Michigan
Flat 3—501 Michigan
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Flat 96—57 E. 43rd st.
Flat 97—57 E. 43rd st.
Flat 98—57 E. 43rd st.
Flat 99—57 E. 43rd st.
Flat 100—57 E. 43rd st.

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 hot water, free laund
 \$12; 5 rms. 234
 Office. 26 E 23d, near
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 very desirable 5 ro
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 1000 N. 1st St.; pos-
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 sun porch, 1000 N.
 Cycle-rs. agent on
 1000 N. 1st St. 1000
 at 1000 N. 1st St.
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 steam heat; hot
 laundry; electric
 TO RENT—STRAIM N.
 rooms. 1000 N. 1st St.
 1000 N. 1st St. See Janitor
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 steam porch. 1000 N.
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DESKS—ROLL TOPS—FLAT TOPS, typewriter desks, tables, chairs, filing cabinets.

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